The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1866. VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,338.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2 00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, *ten cents* per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

☞ All advertising due after first insertion.

A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
*One square - - -	$ 4 50	$ 6 00	$10 00
Two squares - - -	6 00	9 00	16 00
Three squares - - -	8 00	12 00	20 00
Quarter column - -	14 00	20 00	35 00
Half column - - -	18 00	25 00	45 00
One column - - - -	30 00	45 00	80 00

*One square to occupy one inch of space.

JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

☞ All letters should be addressd to

MEYERS & MENGEL,
Publishers.

MASS MEETING AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL IN HONOR OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

A Highly Important Speech by the President—He Reiterates his views on the Reconstruction of the Union.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, for I presume I have a right to address you as such, I come to tender to you my sincere thanks for the approbation expressed by your Committee in their personal address and in the resolutions submitted by them as having been adopted by the meeting which has been held in this city to-day. These resolutions, as I understand them, are complimentary to the policy which has been adopted by the Administration, and has been steadily pursued since it came into power. I am free to say to you on this occasion that it is extremely gratifying to me to know that so large a portion of my fellow citizens approve and endorse the policy which has been adopted and which it is my intention shall be carried out. [Great applause.] That policy is one which is intended to restore all the States to their original relations to the Federal Government of the United States. [Renewed applause.]

This seems to be a day peculiarly appropriate for such a manifestation. It is the day that gave birth to that man who more, perhaps, than any other, founded this Government. It is the day that gave birth to the Father of our Country. It is the day that gave birth to him who presided over that body which formed the Constitution under which all the States entered into this glorious Confederacy. Such a day is peculiarly appropriate for the indorsement of a policy whose object is the restoration of the Union of the States as it was designed by the Father of his Country. [Applause.] Washington, whose name this city bears, is embalmed in the hearts of all who love free Government. Washington, in the language of his eulogist, was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." No people can claim him; no nation can appropriate him. His reputation is commensurate with the civilized world, and his name is the common property of all those who love free government.

To-day I had the pleasure of visiting an association who have been devoting their efforts to the completion of the monument which is being erected to his name. I was proud to meet them, and, so far as I could, to give them my influence and countenance in aid of the work they have undertaken. That monument which is being erected to him who, I may say, founded the Government, is almost within the throw of a stone of the spot from which I now address you. Let it be completed. [Applause.] Let those various blocks which the States and individuals and associations and corporations have put in that monument as pledges of their love for this Union be preserved, and let the work be accomplished.

In this connection let me refer to the block from my own State—God bless her! [applause] which has struggled for the preservation of this Union in the field and in the councils of the nation, and which is now struggling to renew her relations with this Government, that were interrupted by a fearful rebellion. She is now struggling to renew those relations, and to take her stand where she had ever stood since 1796 until this rebellion broke out. [Great applause.] Let me repeat the sentiment that that State has inscribed upon the stone which she has deposited in that monument of freedom which is being raised in commemoration of Washington. She is struggling to get back into the Union, and to stand by the sentiment which is there inscribed, and she is willing to sustain it. What is it? It is the sentiment which was enunciated by her distinguished son, the immortal, the illustrious Jackson, "The Federal Union, it must be preserved." [Great applause.] If it were possible for that old man, whose statue is now before me, and whose portrait is behind me in the Executive Mansion, and whose sentiment is thus preserved in that monument in your vicinity, to be called forth from the grave, or if it were possible to communicate with the spirit of the illustrious dead, and make him understand the progress of faction and of rebellion and treason, he would turn over in his coffin, and he would rise, and shaking off the habiliments of the tomb, would again stand erect, and extend forth his long arm and finger, and reiterate that sentiment, once expressed by him on a memorable occasion, "The Federal Union—it must be preserved." [Great applause.]

We have witnessed what has transpired since this day, in 1832, when treason, and treachery, and infidelity to the Government and Constitution of the United States stalked forth in the land, it was his power and influence that crushed the serpent in its incipiency. It was then stopped, but only for a time. The same spirit of disaffection continues. There were men disaffected to the Government both in the North and in the South. There was in a portion of the Union, a peculiar institution of which some complained, and to which others were attached. One portion of our countrymen in the South advocated that institution, while another portion in the North opposed it. The result was the formation of extreme parties, one especially in the South, which reached a point at which it was prepared to dissolve the Union of the States, for the purpose, as was said, of securing and preserving that peculiar institution. There was another portion of our countrymen who were opposed to that institution, and who went to such an extreme that they were willing to break up the Government in order to get clear of that peculiar institution of the South.

I say these things because I desire to talk plainly and in familiar phraseology. I assume nothing here to-day beyond the position of a citizen; one who has been pleading for his country and the preservation of the Constitution. [Immense cheering.] These two parties, I say, were arrayed against each other, and I stand here before you for the Union to-day, as I stood in the Senate of the United States in 1860 and 1861. I met there those who were making war upon the Constitution; those who wanted to disrupt the Government, and I denounced them in my place then and there, and exposed their true character. I said that those who were engaged in the work of breaking up the Government were traitors. I have never ceased, on all proper occasions to repeat that sentiment, and as far as my efforts could go, I have endeavored to carry it out. [Great applause.]

I have just remarked that there were two parties, one of which was for destroying the Government and separating the Union, in order to preserve slavery, and the other for breaking up the Government, in order to destroy slavery. True, the objects which they sought to accomplish were different, so far as slavery was concerned, but they agreed in the desire to break up the Government, the precise thing to which I have always been opposed, and whether disunionists come from the South or from the North, I stand now as I did then, vindicating the Union of these States and the Constitution of my country. [Tremendous applause.]

Rebellion and treason manifested themselves in the South. I stood by the Government. I said then that I was for the Union with slavery, I was for the Union without slavery. In either alternative I was for my Government and its Constitution. The Government has stretched forth its strong arm, and with its physical power it has put down treason in the field. The section of the country which then arrayed itself against the Government has been put down by the strong arm. What did we say when this treason originated? We said: "No compromise; you yourselves in the South can settle this question in eight and forty hours." I said again and again, and I repeat it now, "Disband your armies in the South, acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, acknowledge the duty of obedience to the laws, and the whole question is settled." [Applause.]

What has been done since? Their armies have been disbanded, and they come forward now in a proper spirit and say, "We were mistaken; we made an effort to carry out the doctrine of Secession and to dissolve this Union; in that we have failed; we have traced this doctrine to its logical and physical results, and we find that we were mistaken. We acknowledge the flag of our country, and are willing to obey the Constitution and to yield to the supremacy of the laws." [Great applause.]—Coming in that spirit, I say to them, "When you have complied with the requirements of the Constitution, when you have yielded to the law, when you have acknowledged your allegiance to the Constitution, I will, so far as I can, open the door of the Union to those who had erred and strayed from the fold of their fathers for a time." [Great applause.]

Who has suffered more by the rebellion than I have? I shall not repeat the story of the wrongs and sufferings inflicted upon me; but the spirit of revenge is not the spirit in which to deal with a whole people. I know there has been a great deal said about the exercise of the pardoning power, so far as your Executive is concerned. But there is no one who has labored with more earnestness than myself to have the principal intelligent and conscious traitors brought to justice, the law vindicated, and the great fact judicially established that treason is a crime, [applause]; but while conscious, leading, and intelligent traitors are to be punished, should whole communities and States and people be made to submit to the penalty of death? [No, no!] I have perhaps as much asperity and as much resentment as men ought to have; but we must reason in great matters of government about man as he is; we must conform our actions and our conduct to the example of Him who founded our holy religion—not that I would make such a comparison on this occasion in any personal aspect.

I come into this place under the Constitution as the Country, and by the approbation of the people, and what did I find? I found eight millions of people who were in fact condemned under the law, and the penalty was death. Was I to yield to the spirit of revenge and resentment, and declare that they should all be annihilated and destroyed? How different would this have been from the example set by the Holy Founder of our religion, the extremities of whose divine arch rest upon the horizon, and whose span embraces the universe! He who founded this great scheme came into the world and found man condemned under the law, and his sentence was death. What was his example? Instead of putting the world or even a nation to death, He died upon the cross, attesting, by His wounds and His blood, that He died that mankind might live. [Great applause.]

Let those who have erred repent; let them acknowledge their allegiance; let them become loyal, willing supporters and defenders of our glorious stars and stripes, and of the Constitution of our country. Let the leaders, the conscious, intelligent traitors be punished and be subjected to the penalties of the law. [Applause.] But to the great mass who have been forced into this rebellion in many instances, and in others have been misled, I say clemency, kindness, trust, and confidence. [Great applause.]

My countrymen, when I look back over the history of the Rebellion, I am not vain when I ask you if I have not given as much evidence of my devotion to the Union as some who croak a great deal about it. When I look back over the battle-fields of the Rebellion and think of the many brave men in whose company I was, I cannot but recollect that I was sometimes in places where the contest was most difficult and the result most doubtful; but almost before the smoke has passed away, almost before the blood that has been shed has done reeking, before the bodies of the slain have passed through the stages of decomposition, what do we now find?

The Rebellion has been put down by the strong arm of the Government in the field; but is that the only way in which you can have rebellion? Our struggle was against an attempt to dissever the Union, but almost before the smoke of the battle-field has passed away, before our brave men have all returned to their homes and renewed the ties of affection and love to their wives and their children, we find almost another rebellion inaugurated. We put down the former Rebellion in order to prevent the separation of the States, to prevent them from flying off, and thereby changing the character of our Government and weakening its power; but when that struggle on our part has been successful, and that attempt has been put down, we find now an effort to concentrate all power in the hands of a few at the Federal head, and thereby bring about a consolidation of the Government, which is equally objectionable with a separation. [Vociferous applause.] We find that powers are assumed, and attempted to be exercised of a most extraordinary character. It seems that Governments may be revolutionized, Governments, at least, may be changed without going through the strife of battle. I believe it is a fact attested in history that sometimes revolutions most disastrous to a people are effected without the shedding of blood. The substance of your Government may be taken away, while the form and the shadow remain to you.

What is now being proposed? We find that in point of fact nearly all the powers of the Government are assumed by an irresponsible central directory, which does not even consult the legislative or the Executive departments of the Government. By resolutions reported from a committee, in whom it seems that practically the legislative power of the Government is now vested, that great principle of the Constitution which authorizes and empowers each branch of the legislative department, the Senate and the House of Representatives, to judge for itself of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, has been virtually taken away from the two branches of the Legistative Department of the Government, and conferred upon a committee, who must report before either House can act under the Constitution as to accepting the members who are to take their seats as component parts of the respective bodies.

By this rule it is assumed that there must be laws passed recognizing a State as in the Union, or its practical relations to the Union as restored, before the respective Houses, under the Constitution, can judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members.—What a position is that? You struggled for four years to put down a rebellion. You denied in the beginning of the struggle that any State could go out of the Union; you said that it had neither the right nor the power to do so. The issue was made, and it has been settled that the States had neither the right nor the power to go out of the Union. With what consistency, after it has been settled by the military arm of the Government, and by the public judgment, that the States had no right to go out of the Union, can any one now turn round and assume that they are out and that they shall not come in? I am free to say to you as your Executive that I am not prepared to take any such position. [Great applause.] I said in the Senate, in the very inception of this rebellion, that the States had no right to go out; I asserted too that they had no power to go out; that question has been settled, and it being settled I cannot turn around now and give the lie direct to all that I have professed, and all I have done for the last five years. [Applause.] When those who rebelled comply with the Constitution; when they give sufficient evidence of loyalty; when they show that they can be trusted; when they yield obedience to the law that you and I acknowledge obedience to, I say extend them the right hand of fellowship, and let peace and Union be restored. [Tremendous applause.]

I fought traitors and treason in the South. I opposed the Davises, the Toombses, the Slidells, and a long list of others, which you can readily fill without my repeating the names. Now when I turn round and at the other end of the line find men, I care not by what name you call them, who still stand opposed to the restoration of the Union of these States, I am free to say to you that I am still in the field. [Great applause.] I am still for the preservation of the Union. I am still in favor of this great Government of ours going on and filling out its destiny. [Great applause. Voices, give us three names at the other end.]

The President—I am called upon to name three at the other end of the line. I am talking to my friends and fellow-citizens, who are interested with me in this Government, and I presume I am free to mention to you the names of those whom I look upon as being opposed to the fundamental principles of this Government, and who are laboring to pervert and destroy it. [Voices, "Name them!" "Who are they?"]

The President—You ask me who they are. I say Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, is one; I say Mr. Sumner, of the Senate, is another, and Wendell Phillips is another. [Long continued applause.] [Voices, "Give it to Forney."]

The President—In reply to that, I will simply say I do not waste my ammunition upon dead ducks. [Great laughter and applause.] I stand for my country; I stand for the Constitution. There I have always placed my feet from my advent to public life. They may traduce, they may slander, they may vituperate me, but let me say to you all this has no influence upon me. [Great applause.]

Let me say urther, that I do not intend to be overawed by real or pretended friends, nor do I mean to be bullied by my enemies. [Tremendous applause.] Honest conviction is my courage, the Constitution is my guide. I know, my countrymen, that it has been insinuated, ro, not insinuated, it has been said directly in high places, that if such a usurpation of power as I am charged with had been exercised some two hundred years ago, in a particular reign, it would have cost an individual his head. [Great laughter.] Of what usurpation has Andrew Johnson been guilty? ["None," "none."] My only usurpation has been in standing between the people and the encroachments of power. Because in a conversation with a fellow-citizen, who happened to be a Senator, I said that I thought amendments to the Constitution ought not too frequently to be made, that if it was continually tinkered with it would lose all its *prestige* and dignity, and the old instrument would be lost sight of altogether in a short time, and because in the same conversation I happened to say that if it were amended at all, such and such an amendment ought to be adopted, it was charged that I was guilty of a usurpation of power that would have cost a king his head, in a certain period of English history. [Laughter.]

From the same source the exclamation has gone forth that they were in the midst of earthquakes; that they were trembling and could not yield. [Laughter.] Yes, fellow-citizens, there is an earthquake coming; there is a groundswell of popular judgment and indignation. [Great applause.] The American people will speak, and by their instinct, if not otherwise, they will know who are their friends, and who are their enemies. I have endeavored to be true to the people in all the positions which I have occupied, and there is hardly a position in this Government which I have not at some time filled. I suppose it will be said that this is vanity, [laughter,] but I may say that I have been in all of them. I have been in both branches of the Legislature.

A Voice—you commenced a tailor.

The President—A gentleman behind me says that I began a tailor. Yes, I did begin a tailor [applause], and that does not discomfit me in the least, for when I was a tailor I had the reputation of being a good one, and of making close fits, [laughter], and I was always punctual to my customers, and did good work. [Applause.]

Voices—We will patch up the Union yet.

The President—No, I do not want any patchwork of it; I want the original article restored. [Great applause.] But enough of this facetiousness. I know it may be said, "You are President, and you must not talk about these things;" but, my fellow-citizens, I intend to talk the truth, and when principle is involved, when the existence of my country is in peril, I hold it to be my duty to speak what I think and what I feel, as I have always done on former occasions. [Great applause.]

I have said it has been declared also where that I was guilty of usurpation which would have cost a king his head, and in another place I have been denounced for whitewashing. When and where did I ever whitewash anything or anybody? I have been an alderman of a town, I have been in both branches of the Legislature of my State, I have been in both Houses of the National Congress, I have been at the head of the Executive Department of my State, I have been Vice President of the United States, and I am now in the position which I occupy before you; and during all this career where is the man and what portion of the people is there who can say that Andrew Johnson ever made a pledge which he did not redeem, or that he ever made a promise which he violated? [None.] Point me to a man who can say that Andrew Johnson ever acted with infidelity to the great mass of the people? [Great applause.]

Men may talk about beheading and about usurpation, but when I am beheaded I want the American people to be the witnesses. I do not want it, by innuendoes and indirect remarks in high places, to be suggested to men who have assassination brooding in their bosoms, "there is a fit subject." Others have exclaimed that "the Presidential obstacle must be gotten out of the way." What is that but—I make use of a strong word—inciting to assassination? No doubt, I say, the intention was to incite assassination, so that the obstacle which the people had placed here could be got out of the way. Are the opponents of this Government not yet satisfied? Are those who want to destroy our institutions, and to change the character of the Government, not satisfied with the quantity of blood that has been shed? Are they not satisfied with one martyr in this place? Does not the blood of Lincoln appease their vengeance? Is their thirst still unslaked? Have they not honor and courage enough to seek to obtain the end otherwise than through and by the hand of an assassin? I am not afraid of an assassin attacking me where one brave and courageous man will attack another. Ponly dread him when in disguise, and where his footstep is noiseless.

If they want blood let, let them have the courage to strike like men. I know they are willing to wound but are afraid to strike. If my blood is to be shed because I vindicate the Union, and insist on the preservation of this Government in its original purity, let it be shed; but let an alter to the Union be first erected, and then, if necessary, take me and lay me upon it, and the blood that now warms and animates my existence shall be poured out as a last libation, as a tribute to the Union of these States. But let the opponents of this Government remember, when it is poured out, that the blood of martyrs is the seed of the church. This Union will grow, and it will continue to increase in strength and power, though it may be cemented and cleansed in blood.

I have already spoken to you longer than I intended when I came out. (Go on.) I merely intended to make my acknowledgements for the honor you have done me; but before I close allow me to say a word in regard to the question of amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Shortly after I reached Washington for the purpose of being inaugurated as Vice-President of the United States, I had a conversation with Mr. Lincoln in regard to the condition of affairs. We talked particularly in reference to matters in my own State. I told him that we had called a convention, that we had amended the constitution, and that we had abolished slavery in that State, which was not included in his Emancipation Proclamation. All these things met his approbation and he gave me words of encouragement. We talked then about affairs generally, and upon the subject of amendments to the Constitution of the United States; he said to me, 'When the amendment of the Constitution now proposed is adopted by three-fourths of the States, I am pretty near done, or indeed quite done in favor of amending the Constitution, if there was one other adopted.' I asked him, "What is that, Mr. President?" He said, "I have labored to preserve this Union; I have toiled during four years; I have been subjected to calumny and misrepresentation; my great and sole desire has been to preserve these States intact under the Constitution, as they were before." I asked him again, "Mr. President, what amendment is that which you would propose?" "Why," said he, "it is that there should be an amendment added to the Constitution which would compel the States to send their Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States." [Great applause.] The idea was in his mind that as a part of the doctrine of secession, one of the means to break up this Government was that the States, if they saw proper, might withdraw their Senators and Representatives, or refuse to elect them. He wanted even to remove that difficulty by a Constitutional amendment, compelling the States to send Senators and Representatives to Congress.

But what do we now find? The Constitution of the country, even that portion of it which allows amendments to the organic law, expressly provides that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate, and it also provides that each State shall have at least one Representative in the House of Representatives; but yet the position is taken that certain States shall not be represented. We impose taxes upon them; we send our tax gatherers into every region and portion of the States. Their people are fit subjects of Government for the collection of taxes, but when they ask to participate in the legislation of the country, they are met at the door and told no, you must pay taxes, you must bear burdens of Government, but you cannot participate in its legislation which is to affect you through all time to come. Is this just? Is it fair? ["No."] "No."]

I repeat I am for the Union. I am for preserving all the States. I am for admitting into the councils of the nation all the representatives who are unmistakably and unquestionably loyal. A man who acknowledges allegiance to the Government, and who swears to support the Constitution, must necessarily be loyal. A man cannot take that oath in good faith unless he is loyal. A mere amplification of the oath makes no difference as to the principle. Whatever test is thought proper as evidence and as proof of loyalty, is a mere matter of detail, about which I care nothing; but let a man be unmistakably and unquestionably loyal, let him acknowledge allegiance to the Conititution of the U. States, and be willing to support the Government in its hour of peril and its hour of need, and I am willing to trust him. [Applause.]

I know that some do not attach as much importance to this point as I do, but I regard it as a fundemental one. One principle that carried us through the revolution was that there should be no taxation without representation. I hold to that principle, which was laid down as fundamental by our fathers.—If it was good then it is good now. If it was worth standing by then, it is worth standing by now. It is fundamental, and should be observed as long as free government lasts.

I am aware that in the midst of the rebellion it was said by some that the Constitution had been rolled up as a piece of parchment and laid away; that in time of war and rebellion there was no Constitution. We know that sometimes, in great necessities, under great emergencies, unconstitutional things must sometimes necessarily be done, in order to preserve the Constitution itself; but if, while the rebellion was going on the Constitution was rolled up and laid away, if it was violated in some particulars in order to save the Government which may be excused and justified, because in saving the Government you really saved the Constitution—now that peace has come, now that the war is over, we want again the benefit of a written Constitution, and I say the time has come to take the Constitution down, to unroll it, to understand its provisions thoroughly, and now, in order to save the Government, we must preserve the Constitution.

Our only safety is in a strict adherence to and preservation of the Constitution of our fathers. It is now unfolded. It must now be read, it must now be digested and understood by the American people. I am here to-day, then, in making these remarks, to vindicate the Constitution, and to save it, as I believe, for it does seem as if encroachment after encroachment is proposed upon it. As far as I can, I have ever resisted encroachments upon the Constitution, and I stand prepared to resist them to-day, and thereby preserve the Constitution and the Government of the United States. [Great applause.]

It is now a time of peace, and let us have peace; let us enforce the Constitution; let us live under, and according to its provisions; let it be published and printed in blazoned characters, as though it were in the heavens, and punctuated by the stars, so that all can read and all can understand. Let us consult that instrument and be guided by its provisions, Let us understand them, and, understanding, abide by them.

I tell the opposers of this Government I care not from what quarter they come, East or West, North or South, "You that are engaged in the work of breaking up the Government are mistaken. The Constitution of the United States and the principles of free Government are deeply rooted in the American heart, and the the powers combined, cannot destroy that great instrument, that great chart of Freedom." Their attempts, though they may seem to succeed for a time, will be futile. They might as well undertake to lock up the winds or chain the waves of the ocean and confine them within limits. They might as well undertake to repeal the Constitution, and indeed it seems now to be supposed that it can be repealed by a concurrent resolution. [Laughter.] But when the question is submitted to the popular judgment, and to the mass of the people, these men will find that they might just as well introduce a resolution to repeal the laws of gravitation. The attempt to keep this Union from being restored is just about as feasible as would be resistance to the great law of gravitation, which binds all to a common centre. The great law of political gravitation will bring back these States, and replace them in all their relations to the Federal Government. Cliques and cabals, and conspiracies, and machinations, North or South, cannot prevent this great consummation. [Tremendous applause.] All that is wanted is time. Let the American people get to understand what is going on, and they will soon manifest their determination.

Here, by way of exclamation, let me say, that I would to God the whole American people could be assembled here to-day, as you are. I wish there were a vast amphitheatre here, capacious enough to contain the whole thirty millions, and they could witness the great struggle that is going on to preserve the Constitution of their fathers. They would soon settle the question if they could once see how things are; if they could see the kind of spirit that is manifested in the effort to break up the real principles of free Government: when they came to understand who was for them, and who against them; who was for ameliorating their condition and for elevating them by preserving their Government, if the combatants could stand between them, and there could be a regular set to between the respective gladiators, in the first tilt that might be made you would find that the enemies of the country would be crushed, and the people would sustain its friends and the friends of constitutional liberty.—[Great cheering.]

My fellow-citizens, I have detained you much longer than I intended ["go on; go on,"] but we are in a great struggle, and I am your instrument, and I have thought it best to express myself frankly. When, I ask you, have I usurped authority? Who is it in this country that I have not toiled and labored for? Where is the man or the woman, either in private life or public life, that has not always received my attention and my time? Sometimes it has been said (pardon me for being a little egotistical, but we are engaged in a friendly and familiar conversation), "That man Johnson is a lucky man, [Laughter.] They can never defeat him." [Laughter.] Now I will tell you what constitutes my good luck. It is in doing right and being for the people. [Great applause.]

The people, somehow or other although their sagacity and good judgment are very frequently underrated, and underestimated, generally, get to find out and understand who is for them and who is against them. They do it by instinct, if in no other way. They know who is their friend. They know in whom they can confide. So far, thank God, I can lay my hand upon my bosom, and say with heartfelt satisfaction, that in all the positions in which I have been placed—and I have been placed in many that were as trying as any in which mortal has been placed—I have never deserted them, nor do I believe they will desert me. [No, no, and applause.] Whom have I betrayed? What principle have I violated? What sentiment have I swerved from? Can those who assail me, put their finger upon any one? [No, no.] In all speeches that have been made no one has dared to put his finger upon a single principle I ever asserted from which I have deviated. Have you not heard some of them, at some time, attempt to quote my predecessor, who fell a martyr to his country's cause, but they can give no sentiment of his that is in opposition or in contradiction to anything that I have done. The very policy that I am now pursuing was pursued by me under his administration, I having been appointed by him in a particular position for that very purpose.—An inscrutable Providence saw proper to remove him from this to, I trust, a better world, and I came into his place, and there is not a principle of his, in reference to the restoration of the Union, from which I have departed. [None.]

Then the war is not simply upon me, but it is upon my predecessor also. I have tried to do my duty. I know that some are envious and jealous and speak of the White House as having attractions for the President. Let me say to you, the charms of the White House have as little influence upon me as upon any individual in this country, and much less upon me than upon those who are talking about it. The little that I eat and wear, does not amount to much, and the difference between what is enough to sustain me and my little family—it is very small; for I am not kin to many folks by consanguinity, though by affinity I am akin to everybody—the difference between the little that suffices for my stomach and back and more than enough has no charms for me. The proud and conscientious satisfaction of having performed my duty to my country, to my children, and to the inner man, is all the reward that I ask. [Great applause.]

In conclusion, let me ask this vast concourse here to-day, this "sea of upturned faces," to come with me—or I will go with you—and stand around the Constitution of our country. It is again unfolded. The people are invited to read and understand, to sustain and maintain its provisions. Let us stand by the Constitution of our fathers, though the heavens themselves should fall.—Though faction may rage, though taunts and jeers may come, though abuse and vituperation may be poured out in the most virulent form, I mean to be found standing by the Constitution of the country. I beseech you to stand by the Constitution as the chief ark of our safety, as the palladium of our civil and our religious liberty. Yes, let us cling to it as the mariner clings to the last plank when the night and the tempest close around him.

Accept my thanks, my countrymen, for the indulgence you have extended to me while submitting to you extemporaneously, and, perhaps, incoherently, the remarks which I have now made. Let us go away forgetting the past and looking only to the future, resolved to endeavor to restore our Government to its pristine purity, trusting in Him who is on high, but who controls all here below, that ere long our Union will be restored, and that we shall have peace not only with all the nations of the earth, but peace and good will among all parts of the people of the United States.

I thank you for the respect you have manifested to me on this occasion, and if the time shall come during the period of my existence when this country is to be destroyed and its Government overturned, if you will look out you will find the humble individual who stands before you there with you, endeavoring to avert its final destruction.

The President then retired amid a perfect storm of applause.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....March 9, 1866.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

The Democratic State Convention, met at Harrisburg, on Monday last, and nominated as its candidate for Governor, HON. HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks. The choice of the Convention is one eminently fit to be made, and will be sustained by the people by an immense majority at the polls. The gallant son of glorious old Berks, is destined to redeem Pennsylvania from the misrule and corruption that have so long weighed, like an incubus, upon the most vital interests of the people. Now, let the Democracy rally and gather around their standard-bearer! Now, let but one purpose, that of VICTORY, animate the bosoms of the people! Our nominee is more than worthy of the entire confidence of the Democracy. He is tried and true. Let us bear him forward to a glorious triumph.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

On the first page of this issue will be found the speech of President Johnson, delivered on the twenty second of February, to a meeting of his friends assembled at the White House. There are some points in this speech which are calculated to do great good in the work of restoring peace and unity to our distracted country. The President declares that it is time to take the Constitution from among the musty tomes of forgotten lore in the Executive Department, where it was hid away by the late administration, and that that sacred instrument must be unrolled, once more to become the chart by which we are to be guided in navigating the stormy ocean of national politics. Neither the Higher Law, nor the Necessity or No Law, doctrine is to prevail any longer in the administration of the government. The "little bell" in the State Department is to be deprived of its clapper; the scaffolding on which Military Commissions have had their little rehearsals of tragedies founded on incidents in the French Revolution, is to be taken down; the judge on the civil bench is to be allowed to furbish his spectacles so that he can once more read *Magna Charta* and perceive in the fundamental law the right of the *Habeas Corpus*; in short, we are to have a streak of that gala sunshine of liberty which streamed in glory from the doctrines and deeds of the Republican fathers. Besides, the President comes back to the position occupied by the true friends of the Union ever since the agitation of the negro question became an element in politics. Our readers will remember how faithfully we always clung to the doctrine that the Abolitionists and Secessionists were equally in the wrong, how earnestly we insisted that they were both alike the enemies of the Union. This was always the position of the Democratic party. The President returns to this point, when he declares that there were two factions which were willing to break up the government, the one for the purpose of maintaining the institution of slavery, the other for the purpose of destroying it. The former, he tells us, has been overthrown by force of arms; the latter, "at the other end of the line," is now engaged in making war upon the Government, because its fanatical purposes have not been fully accomplished. In order that the public may not misunderstand the allusion of the President to the persons "at the other end of the line," he designates some of the principal ones, telling us that Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner and Wendell Phillips are the men who now lead the ranks of the Disunionists. Thus we have the Executive of the Republic, pointing the finger of warning to the leadership of Stevens, Sumner and Phillips. They are the men who for years have given tone to the sentiments of their party. To-day three fourths of the "Republican" Senators and Representatives in Congress follow their lead and do their bidding. No man, therefore, who would be a true Union man and an honest supporter of Andrew Johnson, can remain in the "Republican" organization. The question must now be answered, Will you endorse the men whom the President of the United States has denounced as Disunionists, or will you separate from them and unite with the friends of Union and Peace?

We received the report of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, too late for publication in this issue. We will give them in full in our next. Suffice it to say, that the Convention was entirely harmonious, and adjourned amid the most enthusiastic

A STITCH IN TIME.

Democrats and friends of Andrew Johnson! The Federal Executive has done a noble act in throttling a monster that threatened to swallow up your liberties, as well as the public treasure.—The veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill is the grandest stroke of the Executive arm of the Government, in favor of the people, that has been delivered since the day on which the immortal Jackson overturned the National Bank. Should we not, therefore, strain every nerve to send tidings of popular support and encouragement to our Chief Magistrate in the position which he has assumed? The true way to do this, is to turn out, *en mass*, to the approaching Spring elections and vote for men who endorse the veto. Squelch the Disunionists *right now*, and you will have much less work to do in the Fall campaign. "A stitch in time saves nine."

THE BOUNTY LAW.

A stated case involving the question as to whether the Bounty Law of this State authorizes county, or township, officers, at this time, to lay a tax for the payment of bounties to volunteers, drafted men who put substitutes into service, &c., is now before the courts of Franklin county. The case will probably go to the Supreme Court. There seems to be considerable difference of opinion among lawyers, as to this question.

The Franklin *Repository* is very severe upon the President, styling him "Our Fallen Ruler." On the other hand, the *Somerset Herald and Whig collects* its ideas in favor of the President's policy, and although its editor, the other day, refused to serve as an officer of a meeting called to sustain the President, it is always *cowin'* before "the powers that be."

A new party, it is said, is about to be formed by a union of the "Dead Rabbits" of New York and the 'Dead Ducks' of Washington city.

THE TEMPER OF THE SOUTH.

The best reply to the slanders of the Radicals upon the Southern people is contained in resolutions such as those we append, which have just passed through the Louisiana Legislature:

Whereas, In the debates upon the question of reconstruction in the national Congress, the enemies of the policy of President Johnson are endeavoring to mislead public opinion by the grossest misrepresentations of the opinions and sentiments of the people of this and other Southern States; therefore,

Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That, as representatives recently elected by the people of this State, and being fully conversant with their opinions and sentiments, we do declare that they have with unparalleled unanimity accepted the results of the war as a final settlement of the questions at issue therein; that there does not exist an intention or desire to re-open the agitation of those questions; that they acquiesce in the abolition of slavery as an accomplished fact, and they are ready to extend to the late slaves the protection of the laws in the enjoyment of their rights; that instead of entertaining any hostility to the negro race in the Southern States, they hold for them the kindly feelings which grew out of their former relation to the white race, and recognize it as their interest as well as duty to do whatever is proper to advance them in intelligence, morality and religion. That the professions of the people of Louisiana, that they are willing to subscribe to the national authority and constitutional government of the United States, are sincere and unqualified, and that any accusations made in contradiction of the above statement, from whatever source or on whatever authority, we pronounce to be without foundation in fact, and are infamous attacks upon the honor, courage, and good faith of the people of Louisiana.

Be it further resolved, That the statements made in the foregoing resolutions are made in no spirit of slavish supplication, nor of shameful contrition for the past, nor of hypocritical devotion to our late enemies, but to vindicate the manhood and honor of our people from the slanders pronounced against them by their Radical enemies at home and abroad, and for the purpose of convincing every truthful and magnanimous mind that to continue to deprive Louisiana of her constitutional right of representation in Congress cannot be justified by any consideration of national security or of protection to the late slaves in their rights as freemen, but must rest solely upon the spirit of revenge and lust of their power on the part of their political charlatans and deluded fanatics who have not shared the dangers of the battlefield, nor acquired the wisdom of the statesman, unlearned to appreciate the virtues and magnanimity of either the Northern or Southern soldiers.

This is in keeping with the utterances of all the public men and legislative bodies in the Southern States.

In his speech in the Senate, on last Friday, on the joint resolution providing against the admission of the Southern representatives, Mr. Garrett Davis made the following point: "The President is required by the Constitution to send messages to Congress, and he has the power to decide what body is Congress. The members here, who are in favor of admitting the Southern Senators, could meet with them, and constituting a majority, the President, if he see proper, could recognize them as the Senate, and hold official relations with them, and he (Mr. Davis) advised him to do it." A little further on he added: "Whenever Andrew Johnson chooses to say to the Senators of the South, in the exercise of his noble Constitutional right, you get together and form a Senate with the Democrats and Conservatives, and I will recognize you, what will become of this body?"

—A negro in St. Louis has brought suit against a street railway conductor for ejectment from a car—laying the damages at $20,000. This is certainly the most valuable darkey we ever heard of. The conductor was held to bail in

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Senate.—Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, presented a communication from the Commissioner of Agriculture. A memorial from the Free Trade League of New York was presented and referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Brown, of Missouri, called up a bill to grant land in aid of the construction of a railroad from Springfield, Illinois, to the Pacific. The consideration of the bill was posponed. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, reported the House bill to amend the act relative to the importation of cattle. The bill was passed, and when signed by the President will become a law.—At one o'clock the regular order, which was the House concurrent resolution relative to the Senators and Representatives from the Southern States, was taken up. On this proposition, Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, took the floor in continuation of his speech commenced yesterday. He concluded his remarks with an endorsement of the President and his policy. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, addressed the Senate at length.

House.—Mr. Coffroth, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution relative to the citizens of Chambersburg whose property had been destroyed. The resolution, after being modified, was referred. A bill was presented to construct a railroad and telegraph line from Portland Oregon, to the Central Pacific railroad, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, reported several amendments to the Senate bill, relative to the protection of all persons in the United States in their civil rights. Mr. Raymond stated that early in the session he had introduced a bill to attain the same general object. After some debating, Mr. Raymond's bill was read.

Senate.—A resolution was introduced instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the propriety of calling a Convention of the people on the proposed amendments to the Constitution. It was ordered to be printed and laid on the table. The bill granting lands to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad was taken up and passed. The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution providing against the admission of Southern Representatives, Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, was entitled to the floor, but gave way, and Mr. Johnson presented the credentials of Hon. Henry Boyle, Senator elect from Louisiana for the short term. Mr. Cowan then made a speech, and was followed by Mr. Davis. Both opposed the resolution. The debate was continued by Messrs. Wilson, Sumner, Fessenden, Doolittle and Saulsbury, and at its close the resolution was passed by ayes 29, nays 18.

House.—A petition of five hundred Alabama negroes, asking the of right suffrage, and also a petition of certain whites, members of the 1st Alabama cavalry, who formed part of General Sherman's escort through the South, asking the protection of the U. States Government, and protesting against the reorganization of the State militia, were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Mr. Baker, of Illinois, asked, but was refused, leave to introduce an amendment to the Constitution, declaring that no person who has ever held any civil or military office under the Confederate Government shall hereafter be allowed to hold the office of President, Vice President, Senator, Judge, Clerk, or office under any Court of the United States. The House then took up the Senate bill to protect all persons in their civil rights. Mr. Thayer, of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Hill, of Indiana, proposed an amendment that the bill should not include the elective franchise. After speeches from several members the bill was postponed until next Thursday.—The House then adjourned.

Senate.—The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate the petition of a citizen of Columbia, S. C., asking indemnity from Congress for property destroyed during last winter. Several other petitions were presented, after which the joint resolution to amend the Constitution on the subject of representation was brought before the Senate. On motion of Mr. Fessenden, it was postponed until one o'clock to-day.

House.—In the House, the Speaker proceeded with the first business in order, that of calling the States for bills and joint resolutions on leave. The Mexican loan bill was presented, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A series of resolutions were presented. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Brandegee, of Connecticut, in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the military appropriation bill.—Several amendments were offered, which gave rise to a long debate. The bill afterwards passed.

Impeachment and Annoyance of the President.—We understand that a meeting of Senators and Representatives was recently held *secretly* at one of the principal hotels in this city, to take measures to impeach the President. In this connection the subject of the retiracy of the Secretary of War was discussed in an animated and angry manner. It was, we have reason to believe, boldly and defiantly asserted that the President dare not remove this gentleman, however he differed with him in his policy and views. The temper of the meeting was highly excited and exasperated at the thought. It was impudently insisted upon that the Secretary of War *must remain*, to embarrass the President, and of course annoy the patriotic statesman fortunately at the helm of national affairs. We warn these incendiaries against pursuing further their wickedness and machinations towards the purpose indicated.—*Constitutional Union.*

It is a very remarkable fact (observes the Hartford *Times*) that since the days of the second Adams, the opponents of the Democracy have elected *but three Presidents;* that each of these Presidents have died in office; and that each of the Vice Presidents who took their places have been compelled to *differ from the policy* of the President whom he succeeded.

That the hand of Providence is manifest in the most recent change, no reflective mind that accepts the doctrine of Providential influences in the affairs of men, and realizes the true situation of our country, can for a moment doubt. The partisan political clergymen, who, some time ago, so noisily affirmed the fact, spoke more true than they realized.

The Louisville *Journal* gets off the following among other readable squibs:

If the clothes of the Radicals in Congress were patched as much as they propose to patch the Constitution they would look like a gang of Italian beggars.

Sumner shows a disposition to abuse the American flag. If justice were done, he would exhibit more stripes than ever the old flag did.

A letter writer said that old Thad. Stevens "has not a long lease of his life." His end and a rope's should come together.

Thad. Stevens says that he has little longer to live. The tears "live in an onion," that will be shed when he dies.

—The ex-rebel General Jos. E. John-

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

New York, March 1.

There is great excitement among the Fenians to-night in consequence of news of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

John O'Mahony has issued the following orders:

Headquarters Fenian Brotherhood, New York, March 1, 1866.

Brothers—The hour for action has arrived. The *habeas corpus* is suspended in Ireland. Our brothers are being arrested by hundreds and thrown into prison. Call your Circles together immediately—send us all the aid in your power at once, and in God's name let us start for our destination. Aid! Brothers help! for God and Ireland!

(Signed) John O'Mahoney.

God save the "Green!"

All the Circles of Fenians are requested to meet in their respective halls and armories on receipt of the above order, to take action on the news just received.

Patrick J. Downing, Secretary of the civil affairs, issued a call for immediate action, and says the military department will take charge of military contributions and organize them.

General B. F. Mullen, Secretary of the Military and Naval affairs, has published a similar appeal, and tells the brethern to look out for secret orders.

The Irish people's newspaper, extra, says a gentleman just arrived from Paris, says that the moment the Irish population assumes a belligerant character toward England, they will be recognized by Louis Napoleon.

The Philadelphia Feulans.

Philadelphia, March 3.

A special meeting of several Fenian circles was held to-night at the Fenian Hall. Resolutions were adopted recognizing the crisis as having arrived, and promising all aid to their brethren struggling in Ireland. The subscription for the Irish Republic bonds is quite large to-day. The excitement is becoming intense in expectation of establishing belligerant rights.

Fenian Meetingin Washington.

Washington, March 3.

Capt. John McCafferty, late State prisoner in Ireland, and special envoy of James Stephens, has caused quite a commotion among the Fenians of this city. He spoke last night at an immense meeting, called to express indignation at the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland. Fifteen thousand dollars worth of bonds of the Irish Republic, were sold at the meeting. Cheers for James Stephens and President Johnson were given with great enthusiasm. The Captain said he had imparted information to secret meetings of Feniats, which he hoped would not be communicated in public. The Captain had a long and interesting interview with President Johnson.

The Fenians in New York.

New York, March 3.

The New York *Express*, says: It is estimated at the Fenian headquarters to-day that nearly a million men are ready to move for the liberation of Ireland, upon order to march. Several thousand are said to have joined since Thursday.

The Head Centre, Colonel O'Mahoney, and the Great Council, have issued orders to the brotherhood to act in strict accordance with the United States neutrality laws.

The meeting at Jones' Woods tomorrow is expected to be an immense affrir. Eight stands for speakers are to be erected on the ground.

The Great Fenian Mass Meeting.

New York, March 4.—The Jones' Wood Fenian meeting, was an immense gathering at the time and place named by the Head Centre. Several city passenger railroad cars were broken down by the crowds of people. It is estimated that at 3 o'clock there were 100,000 people on the ground and the meeting was consequently one of the largest ever held on this continent. Upwards of two hundred circles were represented. Four stands were erected for the speakers. Judge Connelly presided at the principle stand, and speeches were made by George Francis Train, Col. O'Mahony, Judge Connelly and others. The burden of the speeches was the same—"money wanted." The enthusiasm was unbounded, and no serious disturbance occurred

The Fenians in Boston.

Boston, March 4.—A large gathering of Fenians, representing the Shawmut district, was held at the headquarters, in Hanover street, on Saturday evening, at which $36,000 in Irish bonds were sold. A report was received from Head Centre Stephens, stating that there were arms and men in abundance for Ireland. A circle in Lawrence Massachusetts, remitted $5,000 to President O'Mahoney on Saturday.

The Fenians in Troy.

Troy, March 4.—The largest and most enthusiastic Fenian meeting ever held in this city, took place this afternoon; one of the largest halls being crowded to suffocation. The object of the meeting was to secure subscriptions to the Irish loan. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. Thomas B. Carroll, of Troy, and Eobert Crane, of, New York, an Irish patriot of 1848. Their sentiments were: "Money is wanting." Both speakers were sanguine of aid from Louis Napoleon and from the Czar. There is great excitement amongst the Irish of this city, and meetings are held nightly. It is rumored that large collections of arms have been made here.

The Fenians in Vermont.

Burlington, Vt., March 4.—The Fenian Brotherhood of this city held a grand and exciting meeting last night. Speeches were made by the Head Centre of the District of Vermont, and others. Forty-seven members were added to the roll and a sisterhood of twenty-three members was formed.

RIOT IN RICHMOND.

Negro Desperadoes defying the Police—Interference of the Military.

Washington, March 4.—A letter from Richmond gives the particulars of a riot in the eastern suburbs of that city late on Friday night. It appears that a police force undertook to disperse or arrest fifty or sixty armed negroes, who fired a volley at them without effect.—The police returned the fire, when the negroes retreated across a ravine. The firing was renewed at intervals, and the blacks once or twice recrossed the ravine, driving back the police. The continuous reports of firearms having attracted the attention of the commanding officer at Libby Prison, he sent a squad of men to ascertain the cause.

The soldiers went to the rear of the position held by the blacks, and the crowd dispersed. The military captured ten of the rioters, several of whom had been wounded, it is reported, by the shots of the police.

—The controversy between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Atlantic and the Great Western Railroad, and the Cattawissa and Great Western Railroads, was decided last week by the Supreme Court, in favor

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

—An attempt was made by a large number of citizens of Washington county, Maryland, to hold a meeting at Hagerstown, for the purpose of endorsing the policy of President Johnson. The call was largely responded to by delegations from different sections of the county, but the meeting had scarcely organized before it was attacked by a mob, and, after much desperate fighting, was entirely broken up.

—In Charleston, S. C., a few days ago, Judge Aldrich sentenced a white man, convicted of robbery, to receive thirteen lashes on the bare back, in accordance with the State law. Gen. Bennet interfered and prevented the infliction of the punishment, declaring that "it was against the spirit of the civilization that pervades society at the present day."

—A special despatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the peace proclamation is ready, and that its appearance may be looked for shortly. In this document President Johnson is said to announce that the war is successfully closed, and that the Southern States are entitled to representation in Congress.

—A suit has been instituted in St. Louis by Gen. F. P. Blair, against Stephen Ridgely and John S. Thompson, for ten thousand dollars damages. The suit grows out of the refusal of the defendants, while acting as judges of election, to permit Gen. Blair to vote without taking the oath of loyalty.

—The public debt has been reduced $29,000,000 since the close of October, and $79,000,000 of currency and $30,000,000 of coin interest has been paid—this besides current expenses. There are $57,500,000 now in the Treasury, making the total improvement $76,500,000.

—Eleven hundred deaths from cholera are reported to have occurred on the Island of Guadaloupe. At the last advices the disease was abating there, but had made its appearance in Dominico.

—W. Duncan, an officer of the Commissary Department at Andersonville, Ga., during the war, was, on Friday, arraigned for trial before a military commission, on the charge of cruel treatment of prisoners.

—The Fenians are much excited in New York, in consequence of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland. John O'Mahoney has issued a proclamation for all the brotherhood to meet at once.

—A proposition for general quarantine against the introduction of the cholera into this country has been laid before the Committee of Commerce of both branches of Congress, and is said to meet with much favor.

—The Military Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature have agreed on a bill providing that all militiamen shall be drilled eighteen times a year, for which they shall be paid 50 cents each time.

—Despatches from Canada say that a proclamation has been issued warning American fishermen against using the Canadian shore fisheries after the 17th of March next.

—Civilian agents of the freedmen's bureau have been found unreliable, and military officers have been detailed to take their places.

—An old lady, at Rochester, N. Y., was recently burned to death, whilst asleep. She had matches in her pocket, which ignited.

—A meeting to approve the President's veto was held at Springfield Illinois, on Saturday the 24th. Major Gen. McClernand presided.

—The post-office at Lima, New York, on Wednesday night, was robbed of $170. An attempt was also made to rob the bank at that place.

—Fifteen thousand bushels of government corn were recently sold in Savannah, Ga., ranging from 40 to 45 cents per bushel.

—The cattle disease has made its appearance at Sierra Morena. A large number of cattle had died within twenty-four hours.

—Wm. A. Browning, formerly Private Secretary to President Johnson, and lately appointed Secretary of Legation to Mexico, died yesterday in Washington.

A committee of the Louisiana Legislature has started for Washington, to have an interview with the President in relation to affairs in that State.

—Cotton brokers in New York, estimate that the stock of cotton in the United States, on the 1st of February, was nearly one and a half million bales.

—It is estimated at the Fenian headquarters in New York that nearly a million men are ready to move for the liberation of Ireland.

—Judge Barnard, in New York, has decided that the civil courts have no authority to discharge minors from the army.

—The authorities are making a strong effort to re-establish the government gun shop and arsenal at Harper's Ferry.

—The steamer Lockwood exploded her boilers twenty miles from Memphis. Twenty-five lives are reported lost.

—General Scott was slightly injured by a fall from his berth *en route* from Key West to New Orleans.

—The Reconstruction Committee has agreed to the proposition to admit the Tennessee delegation in Congress.

—Pellicer, found guilty of Otero's death, in New York, has been granted a new trial.

—The President has signed the bill detailing a vessel to assist in laying the Russian telegraph cable.

—Gen. Pope has issued an order detailing a plan for the safety of travellers crossing the plains.

—The number of patents issued from the Patent Office in 1865, amounted to 6,616.

—The government has decided not to put Raphael Semmes, Commander of the Alabama, on trial.

Philadelphia, March 5.—James Martin, formerly of the firm of Thomas & Martin, one of the oldest and most respected Philadelphia merchants, died on Saturday, aged 78 years.

Philadelphia, March 5.—Dr. David Jayne died this afternoon in the 67th year of his age.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Mar. 6.—Provision market drooping; sales mess pork at $18@18 50; hams in pickle 19c, and shoulders 12½@12¾c. Lard dull at 18¾@19c. Flour market very dull; sales in but small quantities for home consumption at $6@6 75 for superfine; $7@7 75 for extras; $8@9 for northwestern family, and $8 50@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do, 300 bars rye flour sold at $4 76, Cornmeal dull at $4. Wheat of good quality commands $2 25 for red. Rye brings 86c. Corn lower; 8,000 bushels yellow afloat sold at 73c. Oats steady at 48@50c. Whisky remarkably quiet; small sales of Penna. and Ohio at $2 28@2 30.

Baltimore, March 6.—Flour dull; low grades heavy. Wheat firm: Pa. red $2 35. Corn firm. Oats dull at 48@49 cents. Seeds heavy. Cloverseed $6@6 25. Timothy $4. Provisions quiet but inactive. Mess pork $28. Whisky

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Brandreth's Pills. Influenza, Diphtheria.—In inflammatory affections, when no bleeding is permitted, a free use of these pills soon modifies the alarming symptoms, and perseverance, according to the directions, usually quickly cures, and certainly nothing is risked in using Brandreth's Pills. For cold, influenza, diphtheria, pains of the head, dizziness and apoplexy, no medicine can be compared to them. In erysipelas, fever and ague, small-pox, and in all the diseases of childhood, their use insures a speedy recovery of health. They produce these results simply by taking from the blood its impurities, leaving *this vital fluid free*, to aid a weak "locality" to recover its proper and necessary "status" or health.

Brandreth's Pills have affinity for the *subject matter of disease*, and cause its certain expulsion from the body. [Feb 23–1m

Dr. Tobias' Venetian Horse Liniment.—Pint bottles for one dollar each, for lameness, cuts, galls, cholic, sprains, &c., warranted cheaper than any other. It is used by all the great horsemen on Long Island courses. It will not cure ring bone nor spavin, as there is no liniment in existence that will. What it is stated to cure it positively does. *No owner of horses will be without after trying one bottle.* One dose revives and often saves the life of an over-heated or driven horse. For colic and belly-ache it has never failed. Just as sure as the sun rises, just so sure is this valuable Liniment to be the Horse embrocation of the day. Sold by all druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. [Feb 23–1m

Rebel Colors Destroyed!—When nature or time has planted on the human head such colors as rebel against every idea of comeliness, replace them with those glorious and exquisite black and brown tinges every where deemed the

STANDARDS OF BEAUTY

which are produced in five minutes without injuring the fibres or staining the scalp, by Cristadoro's Hair Dye. Manufactured by J. Cristadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

Feb 23, '65–1m

To Consumptives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address

Rev. Edward A. Wilson,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.

Jan. 5, '66—1y.

A Lecture to Young Men.—Just published in a sealed envelope. Price six cents. *A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical* cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By Robert J. Culverwell, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordisils, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelop, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box 4586.

Feb 16, '66—1y

Strange, but True.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. Others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
851 Broadway, New York

Jan. 5, '66—1y.

Itch! Itch! Itch!—Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Sept. 22—6m.

Errors of Youth.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

Jan. 5, 66—1y.

Cataract, 40 years.—Mrs. Asheum from Bedford, Pa., stopping with her sister, Mrs. Williams, near the corner of Baldwin and Penn Streets, has had Cataract on both eyes over forty years causing total blindness for the last 9 years. Lately Dr. Sterrett removed the cataract. She now sees to read without the aid of glasses.

Jan 12–3m

MARRIED.

WHITTAKER—STEELE.—On the 27th ult., by Rev. A. C. Whitmer, Mr. Thomas S. Whittaker, of Huntingdon county, and Miss Lydia Steele, of Bedford county.

KING—STOUTENOUR.—At the Friend's Cove parsonage, on Tuesday, February 27, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. Philip V. King, of Ray's Cove, and Miss Rachel Stoutenour, of Friend's Cove.

ADAMS—BARNES.—In Schellsburg, on the 1st inst., by Rev. N. H. Skyles, Mr. G. W. Adams and Miss Joanna Barnes, both of St. Clair township.

KINTON—GRIFFITH.—On the 22d ult., at the bride's residence, by Peter Dewalt, Esq., Mr. Hugh E. Kinton and Mrs. Hannah Griffith, all of this county.

CLARK—ESTRICHE.—On the 27th ult., by Isaac Kensinger, Esq., Mr. James Clark and Miss Nancy Estriche.

DIED.

BECKLEY.—In St. Clair township, on the 28th ult., Mrs. Elizabeth Beckley, aged 74 years and 6 months. Mrs Beckley, by universal testimony, was a most estimable woman. In social life she was charitable to every one; in her house she was kind and hospitable to friend or stranger; in her moral worth, "unspotted from the world."

"None knew her but to love her,
None named her but to praise."

To a bereaved husband she leaves a once happy home now darkened by death—to him a loss, to her a gain. To her children she leaves the priceless legacy of a pure life, and a lovely example of Christian integrity and virtue. B. H. H.

New Advertisements.

Notice to Subscribers of the Bedford County Oil Company.—Persons who subscribed to this company, by a resolution of the Board of Managers, are required to pay the first instalment, fifty per cent. of the amount subscribed, without delay. The parties employed to sink the well are on the ground ready to operate and the money must be forthcoming. By order of the Company.

March 9–3m Geo. W. Gump, Pres't.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court. On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Richard William Jones, late of South Woodberry township, Bedford county, dec'd, to wit: William, who for some time past has been in the United States service as a soldier, and lately in the hospital at Philadelphia, Jane, Annie M., Rebecca, Isabella and Joshua, the four last named being minors, two of them over and two under fourteen years of age, (for whom Joseph B. Noble, Esq., is guardian,) to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 5th Monday, 30th day of April, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

{ L. S. } In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1866.

O. E. Shannon, Clerk.

March 2, '66–6t

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John McVicker, late of Harrison township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted will please make immediate payment.

Duncan McVicker, Ex'r.

March 2, '66–6t*

50 best Berea grindstones assorted sizes, also patent fixtures for same

New Advertisements.

Oyes! O yes!! S. J. McCauslin, Auctioneer.

The undersigned having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it to their advantage to patronize him.

March 9–3m S. J. McCauslin.

Administrators' Notice.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Henry Horn, late of the borough of Schellsburg, Bedford county, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Isaac Horn,
Joseph H. Horn,
Adm'rs.

March 9, '66–6t

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court. On motion of J. B. Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Adam Gillam, late of the township of Monroe, dec'd., to wit: John Gillam, residing in Bedford county, whose interest is now owned by H. Clay Lashley, residing in Bedford county, Elizabeth Boyd, dec'd, leaving 6 children, viz: William Oliver, Amanda, James, Catharine V., Mary Jane and Samuel P., all residing in Allegheny county, Pa., and William Gillam, residing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 5th Monday, 30th day of April, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

{ L. S. } In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1866

March 9, '66–4t O. E. Shannon, Clerk.

Agents wanted in every town to sell the following *valuable Southern histories.*

SOUTHERN
HISTORY OF THE WAR.

BY

E. A. Pollard, *Editor Richmond Examiner.*

2 Vols., 8vo., about 675 pages each. $3.50 per vol.

With 20 Splendid Steel Portraits.

This is the only complete and authentic history of the Southern side published, extending as it does, from the beginning of the war to the final surrender of the Confederate armies.

Mr. Pollard's prominent position in the Confederacy has enabled him to prepare a work unequaled in accuracy and interest, and which is everywhere acknowledged to be the

STANDARD SOUTHERN HISTORY.

It should find a place in every library.

—II.—

SOUTHERN GENERALS:
THEIR LIVES AND CAMPAIGNS,
By Capt. W. Parker Snow.

With 17 Splendid Steel Portraits,

1 Vol. 8vo.; 500 pages, $4 00.

Containing Biographies of the distinguished Southern Generals, with full and graphic accounts of the various campaigns in which they were engaged. It is a most important and interesting volume, and has been prepared with the utmost care and thoroughness.

—III—

Life, Services and Campaigns of
STONEWALL JACKSON:
BY A VIRGINIAN.

1 Vol. 12mo.; 325 pages, $1.50.

WITH AUTHENTIC PORTRAITS OF JACKSON, and his successor EWELL, on Steel.

This is the only authentic history of this distinguished leader which has been written. It has been prepared from Official Reports, contemporary narratives, and personal acquaintance, and is complete and full.

—IV—

The Raids and Romances of
MORGAN AND HIS MEN:
BY MRS. SALLY ROCHESTER FORD,

With Steel Portrait of Gen. Morgan,

1 Vol. 12mo.; 425 pages, $1.75. A complete history of this daring officer, more thrilling and interesting than fiction.

—V—

WOMEN OF THE SOUTH,
Distinguished in Literature,

1 Vol. 8vo.; 511 pages. $3.50.

Illustrated with Splendid Portraits, on Steel, from Life, of

Mme. Octavia Walton Le Vert,
Miss Maria J. McIntosh.
Mrs. Rosa Vertner Johnson,
Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie,
Miss Augusta J. Evans.
Mrs. L. Virginia French,
Marion Harland,

And containing full biographical sketches and specimen extracts from the most celebrated writings in prose and verse, of

35 *Distinguished Literary Women of the South.*

All the above works are having an immense sale, and agents are doing splendidly everywhere. Many are making from $10 to $15 a day.

We want an agent in every town in the Southern States. Returned Soldiers, Ladies, Teachers and others, will find this most profitable employment.

Exclusive territory given, and liberal inducements offered to canvassers. For full particulars, address

C. B. Richardson,
Publisher, 540 Broadway, N. Y.

Notices, &c.

Persons knowing themselves indebted to us for advertising Administrators', Executors', Auditors' Notices, Orphans' Court sales and other sales of Real Estate, and for printing bills, &c., &c., will please call and settle for the same, as all such advertising and printing should be CASH Meyers & Mengel.

Feb 16, '66–tf.

Mrs. E. V. Mowry selling off at cost, Cloaks, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Shawls, Hats, Bonnets, &c., &c.

☞All who have accounts standing will please call and settle. [Dec 22, '65.

Tanners, attention!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one pool, three lines, three baits, five leaches, thirty-four lay-a-way vats, with the necessary number of handlers, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65–tf

Auctioneering.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, offers his services to the people of Cumberland Valley and Londonderry townships, to cry sales of real estate, personal property, &c. He will guarantee satisfaction to all who employ him.

Nov. 24, '65—6m* John Dicken.

Oyes! O y

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, whose advertisements appear in the columns of THE GAZETTE,) may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—G. H. Spang; J. P. Reed; J. W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Durborrow & Lutz; Espy M. Alsip; John T. Geary & J. H. Filler; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co., Bedford, Pa.

BOOTS AND SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—J. H. Ritton; H. F. Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD NURSERIES—T. M. Lynch.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—J. B. Farquhar; A. B. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker; P. A. Reed, Defibaugh & Fisher, Bedford, Pa.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Jr., Bedford, Pa.

DRUGGIST—J. L. Lewis, Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. Rea; Mrs E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Kate Deal, Bedford, Pa.

GUNSMITHING—David Defibaugh, Bedford.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS——Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mengel House, I. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman, Bedford, Pa.; Exchange Hotel, W. C. McNulty, Huntingdon, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa. John Reimund, Jeweler.

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford, Pa.—All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

PUMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford, Pa.; Drs. W. W. Jamison and P. H. Pennsyl, Bloody Run, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE—W. W. Paul & Co., Boots and Shoes; Wartman & Engleman, Tobacco, Segars, &c.; Felix Heyman, Clothing; Charles Oakford & Sons, Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES—Shriner's Cough Syrup and Indian Vermifuge; Foutz's Mixture and Horse and Cattle Powder; Wheaton's Ointment; Helmbold's Extract of Buchu; Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment; Allcock's Porous Plasters; Christadoro's Hair Dye.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
F. C. Reamer—private sale
T. H. & N. J. Lyons, Private Sale.
Jacob Walter, Private,
T. M. Hickok, private sale.
G. R. Barndollar and others, private sale.
Samuel Teeter, public sale, Saturday, March 17.
Jeremiah Baughman, " " 10
S. L. Hamaker and J. P. Smith, " March 24

☞ Read the "New Advertisements" in this week's issue of THE GAZETTE.

☞ For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's Notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞ Read the advertisements under the head of "Notices, &c."

KEYSTONE CLUB!—The regular meeting of the Keystone Club, will be held at the Court House, on Saturday evening, March 10th, for the purpose of ratifying the Democratic nomination for Governor and endorsing President Johnson's veto. Let there be a grand rally of the people. Citizens of the surrounding country are respectfully invited to attend themeeting. JOB MANN, Pres't.

DEMOCRATS OF BEDFORD TOWNSHIP, ATTENTION!—The Democrats of Bedford township will meet at the Court House, in Bedford, on Saturday, March 10, for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the coming Spring election. By order of the VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

WASH FOR BUILDINGS.—If properly applied, whitewash is one of the most useful articles in the world, as it not only prevents the decay of wood, but promotes the healthfulness of all buildings. Fences and out-buildings, if not painted, should be supplied as often as once or twice a year with a good coat of whitewash. We find in the *Chemical Gazette*, the following receipt for a good whitewash or a wash of different colors:

"Take a clean, water tight barrel, or other suitable cask, and put into it half a bushel of lime. Slake it by pouring water over it, boiling hot, and in sufficient quantity to cover it five inches deep, and stir it briskly till thoroughly slaked. When the slaking has been effected, dissolve it in water, and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc, and one of common salt. These will cause the wash to harden, and prevent its cracking, which gives an unseemly appearance to the work. If desirable, a beautiful cream color may be communicated to the above wash, by adding three pounds of yellow ochre, or a good pearl or lead color by the addition of lamp, vine or ivory black. For fawn color, add four pounds umber—Turkish or American, the latter is the cheaper—one pound Indian red, and one pound of common lampblack. For common stone color, add four pounds of raw umber, and two pounds lampblack. This wash may be applied with a common whitewash brush, and will be found much superior, both in appearance and durability, to common whitewash."

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—We have received the March number of this interesting and instructive Monthly—the cream of Foreign Literature. It is embellished with a fine portrait of Sir Morton Peto, who is well known in this country. "The Gallican church," the leading article in the present number, in connection with the review of several remarkable books which have attracted unusual interest in France of late, gives a very intelligent account of the present state of religion in that country, and the strong tendencies to infidelity which are everwhere apparent. The articles on "Jamaica," "Epidemics," "The Fairy Tale," "The Military Situation in India," and other papers, some of them of a lighter character, possess great attractions. Published by W. H. Bidwell, No. 5, Beekman Street New York. See prospectus

THE CHOLERA.—Hall's Journal of Health gives the following suggestions, which deserve the immediate attention of all who wish to avoid the scourge of cholera, which threatens to attack us next summer:

1st. Every householder owes it to himself, to his family, to his neighbors, to the community in which he resides, to have his house, from cellar to garret, from the street curb to the rear line of his lot, most scrupulously cleansed by sweeping, washing, and whitewashing.

2d. Every man who has any authority in city or town government should consider himself bound by the oath of office, and by every consideration of humanity, to give himself no rest until every street, alley, close gutter, and sewer is placed in a state of as perfect cleanliness as possible, and kept so until the frosts of next season come.

3d. These cleansings should be done now, in February and March, because, if put off until warm weather, the very effort necessary for the removal of filth will only tend, in the essential nature of things, to hasten the appearance of the disease, to increase its malignity, and to extend the time of its devastations; because the suns of spring and summer the sooner warm into life, and intensify the viperic and malignant influence which in its remorseless tread wrecks so much of human happiness and desolates so many hearthstones.

FIRE.—On the evening of the 28th ult., a two story log house, at the foot of Dry Ridge, belonging to Mr. V. Wertz, and occupied by Miss Sarah Wertz and Mr. J. Mundle's family, was entirely destroyed by fire. The family of Mr. Mundle succeeded in saving the greater portion of their furniture, but Miss Wertz, who was absent from home at the time, lost nearly all of her bed and body clothing, and about one hundred dollars in gold and silver.

TOTAL ECLIPS OF THE MOON.—March is to close out as did January, with nights made beautifulu by a full moon. The almanac tell us that on the evening of March 30th there will be a total eclipse of the moon. The time will be very favorable for observation, as it begins at five minutes past nine o'clock, is at its total obscuration at twelve minutes past ten, and begins to disappear at fifty-one minutes past eleven. It will be visible throughout the United States.

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR MARCH.—Contains Cornelius Vanderbilt, Hon. Ezra Cornell, Prof. Mapes, Frederika Bremer, Lavater, Las Casas, Sir John Franklin, Capt. Cook, Revs. John Wesley and Jonathan Edwards;—Talent and Genius;—Extraordinary Prediction;—Ghosts;—Origin of Coal;—Varieties of Sheep;—Iron, its uses; Putting on a Bad Face;—Tribulation Trepid, and Mr. Hopeful;—The Jew;—Love and Lovers, the Philosophy of Engagements; an Excellent Number, only 20 cents, or $2.00 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

LECTURE.—Rev. A. J. Barrow, will, by request, deliver his second Lecture, "on London," on Tuesday, the 13th inst., in the Court House, for the benefit of the Cemetery. These lectures, are very interesting, and the proceeds devoted to a good cause, and should be well attended by our citizens.

"EVERY SATURDAY," is the title of a new journal of choice reading, selected from foreign literature. Its plan embraces Incidents of Travel and Adventure, Essays Critical and Descriptive, Serial Tales, Short Stories, Poems, &c., &c. This paper will recommend itself to all intelligent readers. See Prospectus in our advertising columns.

NEW FASHION FOR HORSES.—A curious fashion for horses has recently come in vogue. It is to closely shear the animals's hair over the entire body, giving him a delicate and stylish appearance. The new fashion may do well enough in summer; but we should think a sheared horse would suffer very much in cold weather.

CALENDAR DAY.—An idea obtains currency among "wise" persons, that the last Friday in each month is to be taken as a sure indication of what the weather will be in the month to come. If this be true, then we are to have a delightful time of it during the March that is now upon us, for last Friday, it will be remembered, was a very pleasant day.

The man who does no paper take,
Grudging two dollars once a year,
Will never a good husband make,
Because his wife will ignorant appear.

But a man will make an excellent husband, were he to go to J. L. Lewis' Drug Store, and purchase a package of Howe's Family Dye Colors. Any shade can be obtained, prepared ready for use, and warranted to be fast colors.

MOONLESS.—The month of February, 1866, which has just gone, will be marked in the astronomical calendar as the month which had no full moon. January had two full moons, but February none. March will have two full moons.

WHO cares for French or English extracts for the handkerchief, when Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," a perfume that transcends them all, is sold at a price that would scarcely pay the duty on these foreign failures? Sold everywhere.

PUBLIC SALE.—Abraham Weisel will expose to public sale, on the 23d inst., at his residence in Colerain township, all his personal property, consisting of Horses, cattle, farm implements and household furniture.
March 9, '66.—3t.

GOOD ADVICE.—When a wife advises her husband to get a "Photograph Family Record" the first opportunity, he should do it for it is good advice.

The President's Policy---Mass Meeting at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—A meeting was called to indorse the President's policy of reconstruction and his veto message, was held to-night at the Maryland Institute. Speeches were made by Senators Cowan and Doolittle, Col. Webster, collector of the port of Baltimore, and others. Resolutions were adopted fully indorsing the Adminis-

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 900 acres to suit purchasers

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.
April 1, 1865—1y

J. MCD. SHARPE. | E. F. KERR.
SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

J. E. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.
Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
Jan. 22, 1864.

F. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.
KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House,"

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.
May 13, 1864.

JNO. H. FILLER. | J. T. KEAGY.
FILLER & KEAGY have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. Attention paid to Pensions, Bounties and Claims against the Government.

Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, '65.

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.,) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65-1y*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.
Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,
DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted.
Term[illegible] January 6, 1865.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL,
REED AND SCHELL, *Bankers and*
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
Oct. 20, 1865-

H. F. IRVINE,
ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞ Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.
Oct. 20, 1865,

DAVID DEFIBAUGH, Gunsmith, Bedford, Pa. Shop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Having resumed work, he is now prepared to fill all orders for new guns at the shortest dotice. Repairing done to order. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Oct. 20, '65.

BLOODY RUN SELECT SCHOOL.—First term will commence on Monday, April 12, and close June 29th. Having secured the use of the new Union School Building, and the services of competent assistance, pupils will have all the advantages of a first class school, and receive every attention they may require.

Suitable boarding accommodations can be had in the town, at reasonable rates.

TUITION: For common English, $4.50
" Higher English, Book-keeping, &c. 5.50
" Languages, 7.00
" Drawing and Vocal Music, each, 1.00

For further information apply to
J. C. LONG, Principal,
March 2, '66-5t Bloody Run, Pa.

ALLEGHANY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,
RAINSBURG, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.
J. W. HUGHES. } *Principals and Proprietors.*
J. A. STEWART. }

The Spring Quarter of this Institution will open *TUESDAY, APRIL* 10th, 1866.

This Institution is very pleasantly situated in Friend's Cove, 8 miles from Bedford, the terminus of the Huntingdon and Bedford Rail Road, and 24 miles from Cumberland, a station on the North Central Rail Road. Rainsburg is a small, quiet, and exceedingly healthy town, in the midst of beautiful scenery, and sufficiently removed from the influence of large towns and cities to render it a most desirable location for a Literary Institution. Its inhabitants are moral and religious, and there are few temptations to vice, illeness or dissipation; situated in a rich agricultural section, this Institution for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, is decidedly the *cheapest* in the country. It is organized on the most approved plan of the best Institutions of the land; its main object is, to impart *sound learning*. All branches, Scientifical, Classical and Ornamental, taught. The mental and moral culture are carefully attended to, and (without sectarian prejudices) a due respect for religion is inculcated both by precept and example. "In things necessary, unity; in things doubtful, liberty; and in all things, charity." For circular and information, Address HUGHES & STEWART,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.
March 2, '66

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS,
HOWELL & BOURKE, Manufacturers of Paper Hangings, and Window Shades, corner Fourth & Market Streets, Philadelphia. Always in store, a large stock of Linen and Oil Shades.

Dry-Goods, Groceries &c.

THE WAR IS OVER,
BUT
P. A. REED

still carries on the campaign against high prices!

For this purpose he has just laid in a large supply

of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Come and see our splenhid assortment of

Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Satinetts,
Vestings, &c.

The fair sex are respectfully invited to examine our

extensive stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as All Wol Delaines,
French Merinoes
Coburg Cloths,
Alpacas,
Cloaking Cloths,
&c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen, call and take a look at our

Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing,
etc., etc., etc., etc.

We also keep constantly on hand the best groceries in the market:

Coffees, Teas,
Sugars, Syrups,
Table Salt,
and Spices of all kinds.

Also, varieties of every description, the best Tobacco, Mishler's Bitters, and every thing usually kept in the Bedford stores. Give us a call, and satisfy your taste and judgment before buying.

Oct. 27, '65.

FALL--1865.—The undersigned have just received a very large and elegant assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our entire stock for CASH, we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many
REAL BARGAINS.
To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the best stock we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.
TERMS—CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
☞ Where credit is extended, in all cases, after six months, INTEREST will be added thereto.
Sept. 29, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

DRESS GOODS.—Two hundred pieces LADIES DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH MERINOES, all colors.
ALL WOOL DELAINES, " "
ALL WOOL REPS, " "
ALL WOOL PLAIDS, " "
BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, CASHMERES, POPLINS, &c., &c.,
embracing the newest and most elegant styles we have yet offered for sale in Bedford.
Sept. 29, A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SHAWLS.—Waterloo, Highland *PLAID, LONG AND SQUARE BLACK WOOL and THIBET SHAWLS.*
Also, the new *ZEPHYR SHAWLS!*
Cheap at CRAMER'S.
Sept. 29.

SUNDRIES.—Extra No. 1 Mackerel and Shad—superior quality Syrups, Sugars, Tea, Tobacco, &c., &c., cheap at
Sep. 29. CRAMER'S.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Great supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of the very best quality, just opened at CRAMER'S.
Sept. 29.

CLOTHING.—Overcoats, Dress and *SACK COATS, PANTS AND VESTS.*
Also—Gents French Flannel Travelling Shirts, for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Sept. 29.

CARPETINGS.—All Wool Rag, LIST, HEMP, and VENITIAN CARPETINGS. Also 3, 4, 5, 6 and 3-4 FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, *of extra quality*, for sale by
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Sept. 29.

NEW GOODS.—A new and full supply of all kinds of fall and winter goods just received and for sale cheap at
Oct. 20, '65. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Store.

NINETY Sacks of Ground Alum Salt just received and for sale cheap at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

A LARGE assortment of Men's and Boy's Clothing at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

IF you want a cheap hat call at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

A NEW supply of Coffee, Sugar, Syrup N. O. and Sugar House Molasses Spices &c., just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

A LARGE assortment of French Merinoes, Coburgs, Thibet Cloths, Alpaccas Calicoes, Muslin, all wool delains &c., just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES all sizes and prices at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

A LARGE assortment of all kinds of goods as usually kept in Country stores for sale cheap at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

BUCKETS, Brooms, and Tubs, just received and for sale at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.
Cheap corner No 1 Anderson's Row.
Oct. 20, 1865.

LADIES' Cloaking Cloth, Shawls, Coats for sale cheap at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT JUST OCCURRED

By accident, DEFIBAUGH & FISHER have opened a large stock of DRY GOODS, at A. L. Defibaugh's old stand, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots & Shoes of the best make,
Queensware,
Drugs and Spices
in variety, which they will ell CHEAP FOR CASH. Their motto is "small profits and quick sales!" Don't forget to call and see for yourselves. We are thankful for past favors, and hope a continuance in the future.
DEFIBAUGH & FISHER.
Jan. 5, '66—3m.

RICHARD LEO,
Manufacturer of
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., &C.,

will be furhished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.
☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.
☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck
July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED ALL PERSONS
To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods:
To gather information;
To make known their wants;
&c., &c. &c. &c., &c.,&c., &c., &c.,
by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

MAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

FARMERS will find the best of machines, at *Factory Price*, by ordering from Hartley. Also, the best Shovels, Forks, Traces, Chains, Axes, Whips, &c. Harness and Lubric Oils, Wheel Grease, &c., at HARTLEY'S. [Nov10

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

TERMS for every description of Job PRINTING CASH! for the reason that for every article we use, we must pay cash; and the cash system will enable us to do our work as low as it can be done in the cities

Real Estate Sales.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrator of Daniel T. Miller, late of South Woodberry township, in said county, dec'd., will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1866, the following described real estate, situate in the township aforesaid, viz:

1. The mansion farm of the said deceased, containing one hundred and two acres, neat measure all cleared and under good fences, having thereon erected two good painted weather-boarded dwelling houses, a large new bank barn, weather-boarded and painted, with a horse-power house and sheep stable attached, with all other out-buildings necessary to make a farm comfortable and convenient. There are upon this property a good orchard of choice fruit, and good water at the houses and barn. The land is all limestone land and in a high state of cultivation, and altogether the farm is one of the most desirable in Morrison's Cove. It is about one mile west of New Enterprise post office.

2. A tract of bottom land lying about one mile from the Mansion place, containing thirty three acres and nine perches neat measure. This tract is well timbered with white oak, rock oak, swamp oak and hickory timber, and will be sold altogether, or in pieces to suit purchasers.

3. A tract of mountain land lying about one mile from tract No. 2, containing thirty-six acres and one hundred and thirty perches, neat measure. This tract is also timbered, principally with chestnut timber.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser, a lien upon the land during the lifetime of the widow, the interest thereon to be paid to her annually. One third of the remainder at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest. The payments to be secured by judgment bonds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day SAMUEL TEETER,
Feb. 16, '66.—4t. Administrator.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Jeremiah Baughman, Guardian of Wilson, Mary and Harry Baughman, minor children of Josiah Baughman, late of Bloody Run borough, dec'd., will sell, upon the premises, on SATURDAY, *the 10th of March*, 1866, the undivided half of a Lot of Ground, in Bloody Run, adjoining James Steckman, on the west, and fronting seventy-three feet on the Bedford and Chambersburg Turnpike road, adjoining, on the east, a street forty nine and a half feet wide and extending back one hundred and sixty-five feet to a 16½ feet alley, and being 73 feet wide along said alley, with a Frame Dwelling House and Wash House thereon erected.

Sale to commence at one o'clock, on said day.
JEREMIAH BAUGHMAN,
Feb 16, '66—4t Guardian.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrators of the estate of John Smith, Esq., late of the borough of Schellsburg, dec'd., will sell at public sale, on the premises, the real estate of said deceased, situate in the borough of Schellsburg aforesaid, on *SATURDAY, the 24th day of MARCH, inst.*, at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting of Lot No. 13, fronting 60 feet on Pittsburg street, and extending back 240 feet to an alley, adjoining an alley and lot of Samuel Corl on the west, having thereon erected a *TWO STORY BRICK MANSION HOUSE Brick Store House and Stable, Wash House, Carriage House, Wood Shed and Granary*, a well of good water and a cistern, and a variety of choice fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO, LOT No. 14, adjoining the above, and of same dimensions, having thereon erected a large Two Story Brick Blacksmith Shop, a Frame Office and Stable. The shop could very readily be remodeled into a dwelling. This is a very pleasant property, in good repair, and in a very pleasant village. Terms, *CASH*. If desired time might be given for a portion of the purchase money.

All particulars can be had by calling on John P. Reed, Attorney, at Bedford, or the subscribers at Schellsburg. J. PIPER SMITH.
SIMON L. HAMAKER,
March 2, '66-4t

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscribers offer at private sale that valuable farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining the town of Woodberry, known as the "ZOOK FARM," containing 160 acres, more or less, with a good House and Bank Barn and all the necessary out-buildings, with an Orchard of good fruit and a fine stream of water running through the property. This farm is of the best lime stone land and is in a good state of cultivation. Terms reasonable. For further particulars inquire of either of the subscribers.
GEORGE R. BARNDOLLAR, Woodberry,
C. W. ASHCOM, } Hopewell.
J. F. LOWRY, }
Feb 16, '66—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE —The undersigned offers for sale the following valuable bodies of land:

THREE CHOICE TRACTS OF LAND, containing 160 acres each, situated on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Champaign county, State of Illinois, 5 miles from the city of Urbana, and one mile from Rentual Station on said Railroad. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never-failing pond of water upon it. The city of Urbana contains about 4,000 inhabitants. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in Illinois.

ALSO—*One-fourth of a tract of land*, situated in Broad Top township, Bedford county, containing about 45 acres, with all the coal veins of Broad Top running through it.

ALSO—*Three Lots in the town of Coalmont*, Huntingdon county.
Jan 26, '66-tf F. C. REAMER.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.—One lot of ground in the centre of Bloody Run, fronting on Main street about sixty-five feet, one of the very best business locations in Bloody Run. Also, ten acres of wood land, adjacent to Bloody Run, lying on the Bedford Rail Road, containing first rate iron ore and having thereon a never-failing spring of water.

For particulars inquire at the store of Mrs. S. E. Mann, Bloody Run, or of Dr. Hickok, Bedford, Pa.
Dec 15, '65.

VALUABLE FARM AND TANNERY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offer for sale, their valuable limestone farm situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Zimmers, Charles Smith and others, containing 250 acres. 200 acres of which are cleared and in a rich state of cultivation, balance well timbered. This property lies about 4 miles North of Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, near the Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike. There are upon the farm a

LARGE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, A large Bank Barn and other important buildings. There is also a fine orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees upon the premises. The farm is divided into fields of 14 acres each, enclosed with post and rail fence. About 50 acres are in meadow. There is an excellent spring of never failing water close to the Dwelling-House. Also, upon the Southwest corner of the farm, there is located,

A LARGE TANNERY,
Containing 100 vats, with all the necessary buildings, the whole yard being under roof. The tannery is now and has been for years, in successful operation. Twenty-five acres of the farm will be sold with the tannery, if the latter be sold separately. Upon these twenty-five acres there are six tenant houses.

For further particulars address
T. H. & N. J. LYONS,
March 17, 1865. BEDFORD PA.

OLDEST REAL ESTATE AGENCY IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.—This agency having superior advantages, can show more and better grain and grazing farms and other properties for sale to persons desiring homes, business sites, &c., in this beautiful and fertile Valley at less prices than any other establishment in the Valley of Virginia. Our office being located in the town of HARRISONBURG, near the centre of this garden of Virginia, and being in direct communication by stage and otherwise with almost every part of the Valley, persons, seeking homes here, can have better facilities for looking at and selecting such properties as may suit the various tastes and means of the various purchasers.

We would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to the PROPERTIES we have on hand for sale, being confident we can accommodate the most whimsical on such terms as cannot be offered at any other office in the Valley. Our properties range in quantity from
(25) TWENTY-FIVE ACRES, TO (2500)
TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES,
and in price, at from
($3) THREE DOLLARS TO ($60) SIXTY
DOLLARS PER ACRE,
and contain some of the very best grazing and grain FARMS in the Valley, and some of the most pleasant and beautiful localities in the Valley. Our town lots, business sites, and town residences, are not surpassed in the Valley.

TERMS VERY ACCOMMODATING. Any one wanting information, can have it, if any property about which they may inquire in our advertisements by writing to us for a catalogue, containing prices, descriptive lists, &c.

These lands and other properties lie in Rockingham, Page, Shenandoah, Warren, Augusta, Rockbridge, Pendleton, Hardy, Randolph, Albemarle, &c.

Give us a call and you can, from the numerous properties we have for sale, be accommodated on the best of terms, before you leave for your home. We are at all times prepared to convey persons to look at lands lying in the county of Rockingham, free of charge. Address, J. D. PRICE & CO.,
No. 1 and 2 Law Building,
Harrisonburg, Rockingham Co., Va.
Gazette, Bedford, copy 3m—*Hagerstown Mail*.
Dec 22, '65

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING, by all business men, is the secret of success. Remember Stephen Girard.

Hardware, &c.

FODDER CUTTERS & CRUSHERS, the best in the State, may now be had at Hartley's Hardware Store at Manufacturers prices. Remember corn fodder cut and mashed will cause your cows to yield more and richer milk, and besides will go two-thirds farther in feeding than when fed in the rough. Nov. 10, '65.

THE BEST IMPROVED MEAT CUTTERS AND STUFFERS may be had at
Nov. 10, '65. HARTLEY'S.

BUTCHERS' KNIVES, STEELS, Shears, Scissors, Table Knives and Forks, Razors, Axes, Adzes, Augers, Drawing Knives, Hatchets, Broad Axes, Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Hand Saws, Planes, and the largest and best assortment of Pocket Knives, may be had at Hartley's Store.
Nov. 10, '65.

SHOEMAKERS will find Tools of all kinds, Calf-skins, Morocco, Bindings, Linings, Web, Galloons, Lasts, French Boot Powder, Wax, Thread, Eyletts, &c., full stock always on hand, at
Nov. 10, '65. HARTLEY'S.

SADDLERY, in great variety, at
Nov. 10, '65. HARTLEY'S.

BLACKSMITHS may obtain from Hartley Norway Nail Iron, Horse Shoe Nails, Rasps, Files, Anvils, Bellows, Hand Hammers, Shoeing Hammers, Buttresses, Borax, IRON in great variety, and 200 Kegs of assorted Horse Shoes of different makes—and even more if wanted.
Nov. 10, '65.

HOUSE KEEPERS will find at Hartley's Store a great variety of household Hardware, such as Knives and Forks, Spoons of elegant quality, Ladles, single or in sets, Shovels and Tongs, Waiters, Tea Bells, Scissors, Meat Saws, Carvers, Paring Knives, Brushes, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Gridirons, Brass, Porcelain and Iron Kettles, Iron Pots, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Slaw Cutters, &c., &c. Stove Polish, Rotten Stone, and a hundred little "knick knacks" that we can't afford to enumerate. It would be easier to tell what we don't keep than what we do. [Nov. 10.

THE CLEAREST, BRIGHTEST, Best, Safest and Purest, and for these reasons the CHEAPEST COAL OIL in Bedford, may always be had at Hartley's. You who have never used any other than the "*common truck*," try it, compare it! and you will always go to Hartley's. Coal Oil Lamps in brilliant profusion, and great variety, very cheap at Hartley's, also, Wick, Lamp Tops, &c. Coal Oil Lamps repaired. [Nov. 10.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD, a pure article,
Flaxseed Oil,
Red Lead,
Paints of all kinds,
Glass and Putty,
Powder, Lead and Shot. The largest stock in Bedford, and Hardware in great variety at
Nov. 10. HARTLEY'S OLD STAND.

Fancy Stores.

BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
Call at Mrs. V. B. TATE & M. E. REA'S.
The handsomest assortment of
BONNETS,
HATS,
CAPS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
Bonnets for $3.50, worth $5.00. Ribbons for 25 cts worth 45—best 75 cts. worth $1.00.
Hats from 75 cents up.
Elegant assortment of Velvet Flowers, all prices.
COLLARS, CUFFS,
NECKTIES, SCARFS,
GLOVES, STOCKINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Cord and Tassels, Gilt Cord,
Silk Buttons,
Bugle Buttons,
Jet Buttons,
Gilt Buttons,
Steel Buttons,
Velvet Ribbons and Bugle Gimp Lace.
Edging, Tetting,
French Work, Lace Veils,
Mourning Veils. Silk Tissue,
Barage.
The best make of Hoop Skirts, from 62½ cts. to $4.
CLOAK TRIMMINGS OF ALL STYLES.
Handsome Assortment of
CLOAKS,
COATS,
CIRCULARS,
AND FURS.
Mrs. V. B. T. & M. E. R., would inform their lady friends, that they have employed a good Mantuamaker, who will make dresses on the shortest notice. Ladies from the country will be provided always on hand. ☞ Customers wishing Cloaks and Coats cut out, will have them done free of charge Nov. 10, '65.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!—
MISS

Legal Notices.

STATEMENT OF FINANCES OF *THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD.*

JAMES B. FARQUHAR, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county in account with said county from January 2, 1865, to January 4, 1865.

TREASURER. DR.

To balance in Treasury at last settlement		$2,230	52
To cash received from collectors, viz:			
George Rhodes, Liberty township,	1859,	50	12
Abraham Croyle, Union	1860	352	34
John Alstadt, St. Clair	1861	14	34
Thomas M Lynch, Bedford bor	1862	435	00
Henry Nicodemus, do	1863	453	17
Jacob Fetter Bedford township	do	360	00
David Sparks, West Providence	do	90	00
Hezekiah May, Harrison	do	169	00
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	do	100	00
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry	do	133	25
Gerge Beegle, Union	do	127	75
Aaron Reed, South Woodberry	do	255	50
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	do	280	16
U. H. Akers, Bedford borough	1864	225	20
Henry Beegle, Bedford township	do	1381	62
John C. Figard, Broad Top	do	453	55
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run bor.	do	134	06
William Mason, Cumb'd Val. tp.	do	738	62
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	do	659	71
William Gorsuch, Hopewell	do	273	39
Alexander Shoemaker, Harrison	do	112	49
George Gardill, Juniata	do	380	04
Benjamin Valentine, Londonderry	do	291	17
William Sinckey, Monroe	do	396	67
William Crisman, Napier	do	679	29
Joseph Fisher, West Providence	do	160	00
Peter M. Barton, East Providence	do	305	65
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	do	760	56
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	do	248	59
George Smouse, Snake Spring	do	474	13
W. J. Rock, Schellsburg borough	do	160	00
George Beegle, Union	do	450	72
Samuel Crisman, South Woodberry	do	839	73
Solomon Barley, Middle Woodb'y	do	1009	76
John Eichert, Liberty	do	43	73
E. F. Kerr, Bedford borough	1865	430	00
John C. Figard, Broad Top tp	do	589	12
John C. Black, Bloody Run bor	do	160	00
Jacob Bowser, Colerain township	do	360	00
Arch. Blair, Cumberland Valley	do	360	00
Henry Wertz, Harrison	do	160	00
Henry Clapper, Hopewell	do	150	00
George Gardill, Juniata	do	300	00
Michael Carpenter, Londonderry	do	343	00
Samuel Harvey, Liberty	do	257	79
Phi ip Snyder, Monroe	do	625	00
David H. Bowser, Napier	do	400	00
Peter M. Barton, East Providence	do	208	00
George Baughman, W. Providence	do	240	80
Solomon Shrader, St. Clair	do	400	00
Nicholas Koons, Snake Spring	do	450	00
Daniel Horn, Schellsburg borough	do	160	00
Adolphus Ake, Union	do	125	00
Solomon Barley, Mid. Woodberry	do	820	94
Samuel Crisman South Woodberry	do	225	00
Tax paid on unseated lands		42	80
Total charges		$21,421	18

The Treasurer has credit for the following disbursements for the use of said county:

Paid petit jurors February term	$318	82
Grand jurors do	158	11
Talismen do	79	49
Petit jurors May term	355	10
Grand jurors do	111	55
Petit jurors September term	442	69
Grand jurors do	173	63
Petit jurors November term	490	82
Grand jurors do	152	56
Assessors making triennial and other assessments	490	60
Levi Agnew, tipstaff	44	00
Wm. Leasy, do	44	00
Mary Morris, scrubbing offices in Court House	38	75
John Alstadt costs in Com. vs J. Myers	120	50
" do do do vs E. Imler	99	50
" do boarding prisoners	167	95
Charles Merwine salary as janitor	74	50
Expenses of spring election of 1835	278	67
Special election in St. Clair	12	97
Expenses of October election	295	47
Return judges to count a soldier's vote	101	54
Premium on fox and wild cat scalps	157	82
William Kirk, jury commissioner	20	00
Isaac Kensinger do	20	00
John G. Fisher, clerk to jury comm'rs	15	00
Hugh Moore and A. B. Bana summoning special venire	7	50
John Alstadt costs Com. vs Eugene Eagen	32	69
do goods furnished to jail	13	68
do costs Com. vs Abram Skelly	18	60
do wood furnished for jail	47	00
Bedford Inquirer printing for county	421	88
Bedford Gazette printing for county	352	50
Constables' returns	330	22
Constables' returns attending grand jury	140	23
David Over for printing	62	68
Andrew Crisman salary as Commissioner	182	00
George Rhodes do do	203	00
Michael Wertz do do	162	40
Michael Ritchey do do	23	00
John Palmer fees in Commonwealth cases	10	60
J. J. Shoemaker boarding jury	107	99
Joshua Mower Courtcrier	47	00
do work done at Court House	56	00
Metropolitan Insurance Company, insurance on public buildings	99	50
David Gardner hauling coal from Mt. Dallas	30	00
E. F. Kerr Attorney for Commissioners	75	00
O. E. Shannon record books for Prothonotary's office	47	75
John G. Fisher clerk for Commissioners	250	00
John Sill interest on borrowed money	181	00
J. Alstadt costs Com. vs Jesse L. Rice	21	94
do Com. vs Jacob Rinard	19	97
do do Jacob Rinehart	22	16
do do Matthew Robinett	18	55
do do Josiah Pearson	57	10
do do James A. Trout	234	38
do conveying prisoners to Western Penitentiary	93	00
H. C. Reamer for stationery	7	95
O. E. Shannon Prothonotary's fees	27	95
P. F. Lehman costs Com. vs Leydig & Skelly	22	32
John Major, Esq., holding inquest	13	37
do costs Com. vs Mary A. Smith	3	84
Jacob Semler hauling guns from Schellsburg	5	00
Philip Gardner hauling coal from Mt. Dallas	37	75
William Dibert boarding jury	63	00
Mrs. C. McCoy damages on road view by order of Court	20	00
J. W. Lingenfelter holding inquest on body of F. C. Mock	20	00
M. A. Points salary Att'y for Comm'rs	50	00
John Alstadt boarding prisoners	235	53
W. S. Haven paper for duplicates	22	20
J. P. Reed damages on lot for road	10	00
O. E. Shannon on account, costs, &c.,	250	00
Road and bridge views	153	40
J. W. Lingenfelter holding inquest on body of Jacob Crouse	81	67
S. J. McClaslin costs Com. vs Hammond	76	40
John Alstadt costs Com. vs J. P. Reed	734	16
George Blackburn building bridge at Stonerstown	393	64
Michael Reed for plans for bridges	16	00
G Blymyer & Son goods furnished Court House	50	11
John Alstadt costs Com. vs James A. Trout	146	59
John Alstadt costs Com vs W. Haney	71	65
do do vs A. W. Shroyer & J. Meyers	84	17
John Alstadt costs Com. vs Mary Etta Smith	28	63
John Alstadt costs Com. vs Steel, *alias* Stevens	31	39
John Alstadt costs Com. vs Richard Trout	5	58
John Alstadt costs Com. vs James E. Giles	8	38
John Alstadt costs Com. vs G D Trout	11	61
John Alstadt goods for jail and summoning jurors	182	95
John Alstadt costs Com. vs W. Fisher	60	06
Thomas Hughes repairing bridge, &c.,	18	60
Commissioners and Clerk holding appeals	128	50
J. A. Osborn coal furnished Court House	44	00
Joshua Mower one quarter's salary as Court crier, repairing, &c.,	23	00
T. C. Garrett bill of lumber	12	93
Dr. Compher medicine and attendance at prison	13	60
John G. Fisher making out and distributing duplicates	25	00
John G. Fisher attending bridge sale	13	00
B. W. Garretson hauling guns to R. R.	5	21
Postage and Stationery for Commissioners' Office	4	12
Riddlesburg Coal & Iron Co. for coal	22	00
Simon Harbaugh for stationery	4	75
Joseph Gates repairing Hopewell bridge	21	81
Robert Ralston holding inquest on the the body of R. W. Jones	11	12
Lawrence Taliaferro money wrong paid on deed	4	82
Wm. Crisman money overpaid on dup.	11	50
George W. Bowser 5,709 lbs of coal	19	95
Isaac Kensinger holding inquest on W. A. Moore	18	92
John G. Fisher services at Stonerstown bridge	5	00
John G. Fisher assessment and bridge sales	13	00
A. B. Cramer & Co., goods furnished Court House	5	13
John G. Fisher holding appeals, making out and distributing duplicates	77	00
Martin Hoover tax refunded	15	49
Revenue stamps	20	00
John Major costs in Commonwealth cases	8	33
Bounty paid to soldiers by Treasurer out of county fund	2,311	97
Treasurer's salary	300	00
Revenue stamps and stationery	20	00
Uncurrent funds	5	00
Auditors and Clerk	80	00
Joshua Mower attending Auditors	6	00
Total amount paid	$13,945	72
Charges $21,421 18		
Credits 13,945 72		
	$7,475	46

Statement of moneys due and owing Bedford County and State of Pennsylvania on duplicates in hands of collectors:

	County.	State.
J. A. Nicodemus Wood'y M. 1854	$165 53	$77 86
John A. Osborn Broad Top 1857	106 69	76 01
Lemuel Evans do 1858	289 67	230 46
John C. Morgart C. Valley "	89 26	100 00
J. A. Nicodemus Wood'y M. "	138 73	44 20
J. S. Brumbaugh do S. 1859	43 96	4 27
do do 1860	27 19	
R. D. Barclay Bedford bor. 1861	125 21	
T. M. Lynch do 1862	78 91	
Wm. Phillips Bedford tp "	42 36	
Philip Hardman C. Valley "	92 50	
J. R. Durborrow Wood'y M. "	237 97	
Samuel Working do S. "	221 24	
Jacob Fetter Bedford tp 1863	703 72	39 57
David Sparks Providence W. "	99 14	
L. N. Fyan, Juniata "	83 42	15 00
D. A. T. Black Providence E. "	170 40	29 00
Aaron Reed Woodberry S. "	756 40	
U. H. Akers Bedford bor. 1864	415 90	
S. M. Bender Bloody Run bor. "	75 00	
William Stuckey Monroe "	117 00	14 56
Joseph Fisher Providence W. "	95 00	52 60
Samuel Crisman St. Clair "	140 00	
George Beegle Union "	94 02	
Henry Wertz Harrison 1865	393 10	95 63
E. F. Kerr Bedford borough "	625 55	476 37
Henry Beegle Bedford tp "	1455 86	464 35
John C. Figard B oad Top "	983 13	
J. C. Black Bloody Run bor. "	205 73	53 84
Jacob Bowser Colerain "	655 00	
Arch. Blair Cumb'd Valley "	599 22	89 93
Henry Clapper Hopewell "	348 98	32 16
George Gardill Juniata "	511 69	44 47
M. Carpenter Londonderry "	111 82	53 67
Philip Snyder Monroe "	88 00	40 55
Samuel Harvey Liberty "	167 09	
David H Bowser Napier "	585 23	56 24
Peter M Barton Providence E. "	283 43	64 85
Geo Baughman Providence W. "	90 10	62 35
Solomon Shrader St. Clair "	681 12	70 98
Wesley Perdew Southampton "	558 25	193 20
Nicholas Koons Snake Spring "	156 93	125 95
Daniel Horn Schellsburg bor "	99 97	38 00
Adolphus Ake Union "	674 27	62 56
Solomon Barley Woodberry M. "	933 50	115 98
Samuel Crisman Woodberry S. "	1343 19	165 69
	$13522 19	2978 30
Amount due county	$13,522 19	
Amount due State	2,978 30	

Statement of moneys due and owed by Bedford county:

To John Sill	$2,000 00	
There is now in the Treasury subject to the order of the Commissioners	$7,475 46	

BOUNTY FUND.

TREASURER DR.

To amount received from collectors, viz:		
David Sparks Providence West 1863	$ 26	49
Hezekiah May Harrison "	158	92
D A T Black Providence East "	57	20
U H Akers Bedford borough 1864	178	24
Henry Beegle Bedford township "	128	50
Samuel Bender Bloody Run bor "	70	21
Wm Mason Cumb'd Valley tp. "	112	89
Herbert Shoemaker Colerain "	210	24
Wm Gorsuch Hopewell "	10	83
Alexander Shoemaker Harrison "	14	65
George Gardill Juniata "	20	50
Benjamin Valentine Londonderry "	18	25
William Stuckey Monroe "	25	00
William Crisman Napier "	53	64
Peter M Bartton Providence East "	26	81
Samuel Beckley St. Clair "	100	00
Arch Perdew Southampton "	48	41
George Smouse Snake Spring "	5	13
W J Rock Schellsburg borough "	7	51
George Beegle Union "	164	92
Samuel Crisman Woodberry S. "	75	00
Solomon Barley Woodberry M. "	41	21
John Eichert Liberty "	64	82
Total	$1,640	82

TREASURER CR.

By whole amount paid out as per Commissioners drafts examined and canceled	$3,710 11
Amount due Treasurer Farquhar at last settlement on Bounty Fund	184 62
Treasurer's commission at 1 per cent	37 10
Stationery and Revenue Stamps	5 00
Auditors and Clerk	40 00
	$3,976 83
	1,640 85
Balance due Treas. Farquhar by county	$2,335 97

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss:

The undersigned, Auditors of said county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met in the Court House in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the account of James B. Farquhar, Esq., Treasurer of said county, for the year A. D. 1865, as contained in the foregoing statement, and that we have examined the foregoing accounts due to and owed by said county, and that we have found the same to be correct; as witness our hands this fourth day of January, A. D. 1866.

DANIEL BARLEY,
DAVID EVANS,
JAMES MATTINGLY,
Auditors.

Attest—E. F. KERR, Clerk.

Report to the Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

JAMES B. FARQUHAR, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Dr.

To amount received from collectors for 1865 and previous years on S ate tax $11,313 85

TREASURER. CR.

By amount paid State Treasurer of May 11, July 12, and October 9, 1865.	5,600 28
Salary of Hon. J. Burns, Associate Judge	100 50
Expenses of enrolling the militia under Act of Assembly of May 4, 1864.	312 00
Treasurer's commission on ($11,313 85)	113 13
Certificate of deposit to State on Reed & Scheli	3,813 35
Charges $11,313 85	
Credits 9,959 23	$9,959 23
Leaving in Treasury for use of State	$1,344 60

Tavern Licenses.

To aggregate amount assessed for 1865,	$360 00

Tavern, Cr.

By Treasurer's commission	$ 33 00
By Receipt of State Treasurer July 12, 1865.	162 47
By Receipt of State Treasurer July 20, 1865.	8 00
By order of A. J. Sansom	144 63
	$348 10

Merchants Licenses, Dr.

To aggregate amount assessed for 1865	$385 00

Treasurer, Cr.

By Treas. commission on ($385)	$34 25
B. F. Meyers printing returns notice	11 20
B. F. McNeil do do	11 20 — 56 65
Balance due State	$328 35

Eating Houses, Dr.

To aggregate amount assessed for 1865	$85 00

Treasurer, Cr.

By Treasurer's commission on ($85)	$4 25
Balance due State	$80 75

Banking Houses, Dr.

To aggregate amount assessed for 1865	$20 00

Treasurer, Cr.

To Treasurer's commission on ($20)	$1 00
Balance due State	$19 00

Distilleries, Dr.

To aggregate amount assessed for 1865	$45 00

Treasurer, Cr.

By Treasurer's commission on (45)	$2 25
Balance due State	$42 75

Ten Pin Alleys and Billiard Tables, Dr.

To aggregate amount assessed for 1865	$22 50

Treasurer, Cr.

By Treasurer's commission on ($22 50)	$1 12
Balance due State	$21 37

Militia Tax, Dr.

To amount received from collectors	$288 18

Treasurer, Cr.

By amount paid assessors for assessment	$109 44
Commissioners & Clerk making duplicates	60 00
A J Sansom Brigade Inspector's salary '64,	136 00
Relief Fund paid soldiers' wives	199 00
Wm Gorsuch money overpaid on duplicate	16 00
Other collectors money overpaid on dup.	44 69
Credits	$475 93
Charges	288 18
Balance due Treasurer Farquhar	$187 80

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss:

The undersigned, Auditors of said county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts between James B. Farquhar, Esq., Treasurer of said county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements. Witness our hands this fourth day of January, A. D. 1866.

DANIEL BARLEY,
DAVID EVANS,
JAMES MATTINGLY,
Auditors.

Attest—E. F. KERR, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having taken out letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of Samuel Davis, late of Bedford borough, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims or demands against said estate, to present them to him for payment without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

☞ Letters addressed to the undersigned at Hollidaysburg, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

Feb 16, '66-6t BEN. L. HEWITT, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration upon the estate of Adam Stayer, late of South Woodberry township, deceased, to the subscriber residing in Middle Woodberry township, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

Feb 16, '66-6t JOHN STAYER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of David Lewis, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL SHAFER,

Feb 23, '66-6t Adm'r.

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich. We ask you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE

Publications.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.—New Volume begins January, 1866.

The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE is, as its name indicates, a *selection* from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign Periodicals. In this respect it is *entirely unlike other monthlies*, and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:—

London Quarterly,	Revue de deux Mondes,
British Quarterly,	London Society,
North British Review,	Bentley's Miscellany,
Pop. Science Review,	Cornhill Magazine,
Saturday Review,	Fraser's Magazine,
Leisure Hour,	Temple Bar,
Westminster Review,	Chambers' Journal,
Dub. University Magazine,	Edinburg Review,
Art Journal,	London National Rev.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the FRENCH, GERMAN AND OTHER CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS, translated especially for the ECLECTIC, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Each number is embellished with one or more *Fine Steel Engravings*—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important events.

Volumes commence in January and July of each year; subscriptions can commence with any month.

TERMS: $5 per year; Single numbers, 50 cents. Five copies, $20.

The Trade, Clergymen, Teachers and Clubs supplied on favorable terms. Address

W. H. BIDWELL,
Dec 22 5 Beekman St., New York.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

The London Quarterly Review (*Conservative*)
The Edinburg Review (*Whig.*)
The Westminster Review (*Radical.*)
The North British Review (*Free Church.*) And
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (*Tory.*)

TERMS FOR 1866.	per an.
For any of the Reviews	$4 00
For any two of the Reviews	7 00
For any three of the Reviews	10.00
For all four of the Reviews	12.00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00
For Blackwood and one Review	7.00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10 00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

Premiums to New Subscribers.

New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1866 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodeals for 1866, will receive gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1865, inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1834, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1865, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

☞ A few copies yet remain of *all the Four Reviews* for 1865 at $4.00 a *set*, or $1.50 for any one. LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,
Publishers, 38 Walker Street, N. Y.

ENLARGEMENT!

The only Democratic Magazine published in the United States.

PROSPECTUS OF VOL. IV.—1866.

THE OLD GUARD,
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
DEVOTED TO
Literature, Science and Art, and the Political Principles of 1776 and 1787.

C. CHAUNCEY BURR, EDITOR.

JANUARY NUMBER READY DEC. 16.

CONTENTS:

STEEL PLATE PORTRAIT OF GEN. R. E. LEE.
THE SCIENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION,
PEN PICTURES OF PURITANISM,
DUCHOMMAR AND MORNA.—(Poetry.)
A NATIONAL "EVIL" THAT IS A NATIONAL BLESSING.
SOME FACTS ABOUT SOUTHERN AGGRESSIONS,
POPE AND COLERIDGE,
CHILDHOOD IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND,
THE EXCELLENCE OF IMPUDENCE.
HOW THE WORLD TREATED THE DREAMER,
WHAT THE SHADOW SAID TO THE DREAMER,
THE CRIME OF WAR—(Poetry.)
EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S BOOK.
FAREWELL—(Poetry.)
SHOOTING AN ANGEL—(A Romance.)
ZULE LAND—with illustrations.
GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE,
NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS,
EDITOR'S TABLE.

Terms:—One copy, one year, $ 3 00
Two copies " 5 00
Five copies, " 12 00
Ten copies, " 20 00
Twenty copies, one year, and one to getter up of the club. 40 00

A MAGNIFICENT PREMIUM.

We will send per express, carefully boxed, a *Grover & Baker Sewing Machine*, to any one who will send us, *on or before Feb 1st*, 1866, THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS TO THE OLD GUARD, at $3 00 each. The regular manufacturer's price is $55. No such an opportunity to circulate a superior *Family Magazine*, and secure a first-class *Family Sewing Machine*, was ever offered.

We shall commence in the January number for 1866 a series of Steel Plate Portraits, with Sketches of the most distinguished Southern Generals, beginning with Gen. Robert E. Lee. Among those given will be Generals Stonewall Jackson J. E. Johnston, Beauregard, A. P. Hill, Price, Wade Hampton, etc., etc. These Portraits and Sketches alone will be worth the price of the Magazine.

Subscriptions may commence with any number. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the January number, the first one of the volume, and back numbers will be sent accordingly.

The Magazine is always stopped when the term of subscription expires. It is not necessary to give notice of discontinuance.

AGENTS WANTED all over the United States to circulate *The Old Guard*. For terms, address publishers.

Single copies, 25 cts. Specimen copies sent *free* to all desiring to get up clubs.

All letters should be addressed as follows:

VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.,
No. 162 Nassau St., New York.

All persons whose subscriptions expire with the December number, and who intend to renew for the next year, are particularly requested to do so at once, in order that their names may not be removed from the lists. This will insure promptness in the reception of the January number. In remitting please state the fact that the subscription is a renewal.

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1866, Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS began the publication of a weekly journal entitled

EVERY SATURDAY:

A JOURNAL OF CHOICE READING,
SELECTED FROM FOREIGN CURRENT LITERATURE.

Much of the best literature of the day is found in the English and Continental magazines and periodicals; and it is the design of the Publishers of this new journal to reproduce the choicest selections from these for American readers, in a form at once attractive and inexpensive. The publishers believe that such a journal, conducted upon the plan which they propose, will be not only entertaining and instructive in itself, but interesting and valuable as a reflex of foreign periodical literature of the better class.

EVERY SATURDAY is intended for town and country, for the fireside, the seaside, the railway and the steamboat. Its plan embraces Incidents of Travel and Adventure, Essays Critical and Descriptive, Serial Tales, Short Stories, Poems, Biographies, Literary Intelligence, etc., in connection with judicious selections from the admirable popular papers on science which are constantly appearing in foreign periodicals. The value of these papers arises from the fact that scientific subjects, however harsh and dry in themselves, are here treated in so graphic and picturesque a style as to charm the reader while instructing him.

It will be, in short, the aim of its publishers that EVERY SATURDAY shall commend itself by its freshness and variety to all classes of intelligent and cultivated readers.

EVERY SATURDAY will contain each week thirty-two large octavo pages, handsomely printed in double columns, with an engraved title.

TERMS.

Single Numbers, 10 cents.
Subscription price $5.00 per year, in advance.

MONTHLY PARTS will be issued, containing 128 pages each, handsomely bound in an attractive cover, price 50 cents. Subscription price, $5.00 per year, in advance.

CLUBBING ARRANGEMENT.—Subscribers to any of the other periodicals published by TICKNOR AND FIELDS will receive EVERY SATURDAY for $4.00 per year in advance.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
124 *Tremont Street, Boston.*

NOTICE TO THE PRESS.—EVERY SATURDAY will be furnished to the press, for clubbing, at $3.50 per year; and any paper copying this prospectus, with editorial notices, will be entitled to an exchange.

Boots, Shoes and Varieties.

THE GREAT
VARIETY STORE!
ANDERSON'S ROW.
H. F. IRVINE,
REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.

Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.

Also, my large stock of

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NECK-TIES,
COLLARS, &c.

Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as

Pencils, Steel-Pens, Penholders, &c.

Also, my VARIETIES, such as

Spices of all kinds,

Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, &c. In the BOOT and SHOE line, I keep every thing calculated for man, woman or child; BOOTS of all kinds; SHOES of every description; GAITERS of all styles in the market.

CALL AND SEE MY GOODS,
and examine for yourselves!

No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and the pockets of purchasers.

N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.

☞ I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and hand in your orders soon.

Oct. 20 '65. H. F. IRVINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has again just returned from Philadelphia, with a well selected assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's

Boots,
Shoes,
Gaiters,
and Balmorals,

of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.

FOR GENTLEMEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS, he has every thing in their line, together with a stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of collars (all styles), scarfs, scarf-pins, neck-ties, butterflies, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Also, the best brands TOBACCO AND CIGARS, all of which will be sold at a very small advance to CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS.

As heretofore stated, we do not boast that ours is the *largest, cheapest, and best* assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Bedford, but we have bought according to our means, feeling assured that the best and decidedly the *most lasting* advertisement, is a trial of the goods. But whilst there may be *larger*, we feel confident that there is none *better*.

Having been in the shoe business all our life, we feel satisfied that we fully understand our business, and have purchased our goods accordingly. We have on hand a nice stock of plain and fine

STATIONERY,
to which we invite attention.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.

☞ Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

TO THE LADIES.

We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. RITTER'S PHILADELPHIA MADE SHOES AND GAITERS, which we will guarantee to wear as *LONG* as any other make; and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call

☞ Don't forget the place, *Shaffer's Building, Juliana Street*, a few doors South of the Washington Hotel. J. HENRY HUTTON.

October 20, '65.

Philadelphia Trade.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.

Have now open their large and splendid stock of LADIES' FUR CAPES,
COLLARS,
MUFFS
CUFFS,
AND HOODS

Also the finest assortment of FANCY FUR ROBES, CAPS, MUFFLERS, and GLOVES ever before offered by them, all of which are warranted to be as represented. SHIPPING FURS BOUGHT.

Oct 20, '65.—4m.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,
Successors to
MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.
TOBACCO SNUFF AND SEGAR
MANUFACTORY.

No. 313 North Third Street, Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGLEMAN.

March 25, 1864.

Hotels.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April 15, '64

UNION HOTEL,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STICKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.

May 9, '62.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

WM. C. MCNULTY, Proprietor.

Terms moderate to suit the times.

April 28, '65-1y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—B. M. GREINE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO'S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Flutes, Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have them sent by mail, at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs warranted for *five years*. Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of instruments sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
One door west of Lewis' Book Store.
Dr. C. N. Hickok Agent, Bedford, P.
Dec 1, '65-1y

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

Job Printing.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

POWER PRESS

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

BEDFORD, PA.

MEYERS & MENGEL

*PROPRIETORS